THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE;

AND

EDINBURGH

LITERARY MISCELLANY:

BEING

A GENERAL REPOSITORY

OF

LITERATURE, HISTORY, AND POLITICS,

FOR 1807.

Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.

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GR III

P. Nasmyth delt.

R. Scott Sculp.

CHURCH of ST. MONANCE.

For the Scots Mag. & Edin. Literary Misc. Pub.d by A. Constable & Co.s 1 Febr. 1807.

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR JANUARY 1807:

With a View of the CHURCH *of* ST MONANCE.

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For the Scots Mag. & Edin. Literary Misc. Pub. by A. Constable & Co. 1 Feb. 1807.

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from December 26. to January 25. 1807, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1806. Dec.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
26	29.5	38	42	——	Clear
27	29.56	47	48	——	Ditto
28	29.58	44	51	——	Ditto
29	29.7	47	48	——	Cloudy
30	29.7	40	40	——	Ditto
31	29.75	32	38	——	Ditto
Jan. 1807. 1	29.76	26	33	——	Ditto
2	29.78	35	40	——	Clear
3	29.8	40	47	——	Ditto
4	29.81	33	40	——	Ditto
5	29.83	27	35	——	Ditto
6	29.85	38	41	——	Cloudy
7	29.88	38	44	——	Ditto
8	29.9	35	41	0.29	Rain
9	30.	40	40	——	Clear
10	30.	37	38	——	Cloudy
11	30.	42	47	——	Clear
12	29.9	46	48	0.1	Rain
13	29.95	34	32	——	Clear
14	30.	24	31	——	Ditto
15	30.	28	42	——	Ditto
16	30.02	38	45	——	Ditto
17	30.02	43	45	0.05	Rain
18	30.02	33	41	——	Clear
19	30.02	32	33	——	Ditto
20	30.03	35	41	——	Ditto
21	30.05	36	40	——	Ditto
22	30.08	35	37	——	Ditto
23	30.09	35	42	——	Ditto
24	30.1	34	38	——	Ditto
25	30.1	41	45	——	Ditto
				——	
			Quantity of Rain	0.44	

High Water at LEITH, For FEBRUARY 1807.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Su. 1	9 11	9 37
M. 2	10 4	10 30
Tu. 3	10 56	11 21
W. 4	11 47	——
Th. 5	0 11	0 35
Fr. 6	0 58	1 21
Sa. 7	1 43	2 5
Su. 8	2 26	2 47
M. 9	3 8	3
Tu. 10	3 49	4 9
W. 11	4 30	4 51
Th. 12	5 12	5 33
Fr. 13	5 55	6 18
Sa. 14	6 41	7 5
Su. 15	7 30	7 55
M. 16	8 22	8 49
Tu. 17	9 17	9 46
W. 18	10 15	10 44
Th. 19	11 13	11 43
Fr. 20	——	0 12
Sa. 21	0 41	1 9
Su. 22	1 38	2 5
M. 23	2 33	3 0
Tu. 24	3 28	3 55
W. 25	4 22	4 49
Th. 26	5 16	5 43
Fr. 27	6 11	6 38
Sa. 28	7 6	7 33

MOON's PHASES, For FEBRUARY 1807.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.
New Moon,	7.	2.	3. even.
First Qurtr.	15.	5.	23. even.
Full Moon,	22.	0.	35. even.

Feb. 2. Candlemas.
24. Duke of Cambridge born (1774.)

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR JANUARY 1807.

Description of the VIEW.

THIS fine remain of antiquity is situated on a rock jutting out into the sea. The chapel was founded by King David II. on the 3d of April 1371, being the 40th year of his reign. His provision for it was liberal, for by the charter, dated Edinburgh, he grants to it, not only the lands of Easter Birney in Fife, but also some others in the Sheriffdom of Edinburgh. This wealth one would have supposed to be less necessary, as it is said to have been served by a hermit. It was then a large and beautiful edifice of hewn stone, in the form of a cross, with a steeple in the centre. King James III. bestowed it upon the Dominicans, or Black Friars, at the solicitation of Friar John Muir, then vicar of that order in Scotland. This arrangement was vigorously opposed by England, to whose establishment the Scottish Dominicans, on account of their small numbers, had till then been attached. It completed the number of fifteen convents of this order in Scotland, a number which was thought sufficient to form a province by itself. The opposition, however, was unsuccessful; and James established in this point the independence of his kingdom. The convent founded by the Macduffs, Earls of Fife, at the foot of the Castlehill, Cupar, was at the same time annexed to it. James V. however, annexed both of these to the convent of St Andrews, founded by William Wishart, bishop of that city, and situated at the west part of the street called the north gate. This was done at the desire of John Adamson, professor of divinity, and provincial of the order in Scotland. The charter was dated at Edinburgh, the 23 January 1469, in the 8th year of his reign.

This edifice is now in a very ruinous condition. Of the west branch not a vestige remains. The north and south walls are still standing, but without the roof. The east branch alone, with the steeple, is in any state of preservation, and serves as a place of worship for the parish of St Monance. This parish was anciently called Abercromby, and a different church was then made use of; but when the present chapel became, in 1646, the place of public worship, it gave its own name to the town and parish. The name itself, of St Monance, is in the oldest writs St Menin or St Monan, most probably

from

from the name of the hermit who originally served at the chapel.

The obligation to uphold this fabric was laid by the proprietor of the lands of Newark upon the feuars of St Monance, at the time when he let out the ground upon which the town stands. But these persons have neglected it extremely, and though processes have been brought against them both before the presbytery and court of session, which found them liable to make the repairs, these decrees have never been duly enforced. "What a pity is it, says Mr Gillies, that such a beautiful monument of antiquity, which perhaps has not its fellow in Scotland, should be suffered to go to ruin*!

Abstract of New Acts of Parliament.

NEW things can be of more importance to the inhabitants of this kingdom, than a knowledge of the different regulations enacted by its legislature, yet there are few perhaps less generally known. These acts are in few hands; their length, with the obscure and technical phraseology in which they are couched, generally repels those who would attempt to peruse them. We shall probably, therefore, be doing an acceptable service to our readers, by presenting them with a list of the more important of these, accompanied, when necessary, by a simple and short explanation.

Acts are either public and general, or local and personal. Of the former, we shall introduce those which are most interesting to Britain in general, and particularly to this portion of it. Of the latter, we shall give those relating to canals, roads, bridges, &c. to be made in Scotland; so as to exhibit a complete view of all such improvements carrying on in this part of the united kingdom. We begin with the public and general, from January 1805:

An act for granting certain additional rates and duties in Great Britain on the conveyance of letters.

By this law it is enacted that *one penny* additional shall be paid for every single letter, *two pence* for every double letter, and so on. It is to be charged whether the letter goes by the general, or by what is called the twopenny post: but if it passes through both, to pay *two pence* — Letters to or from *Soldiers* or *Sailors* to be the same as formerly.

An Act for granting to his Majesty additional duties in Great Britain on horses used in riding, or for drawing certain carriages; and for consolidating the said additional duties with the present duties thereon.

A duty of 8s. for every single horse, making the total 2l. 8s.; 14s. for every two horses, and so on increasing, according to the number, till it comes to 20, on which number and upwards the addition is 1l. 3s. each. Horses let for hire, whatever number they may be, are only 8s.

An act for granting additional duties on salt in Great Britain. The addition is as follows:

Irish salt . . .	L. 0	5	0
English Salt . . .	0	5	0
Scots Salt	0	2	0
Glauber Salt . . .	0	5	0
Mineral Alkali . . .	0	10	0
Imported salt (not Irish)	L. 0	6	8

A drawback of the whole to be allowed on exportation.

An act for granting to his Majesty additional duties in *Great Britain*, on the amount of assessments to be charged on the profits arising from property, professions, and offices.

Mr Pitt's addition of 1½ per cent to the Income Tax.

An

* Stat. Acc. IX. 846.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion: and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

An Act for the regulation of his Majesty's Royal marine forces while on shore.

An Act for granting to his Majesty additional stamp duties in Great Britain, on certan legacies.

Upon legacies for the benefit of children or descendants, 1l. per cent. Legacies out of real estates, which, if they had been out of personal, would have been charged with 2½, 4, and 5 per cent., are by the present act also charged with that per centage. Legacies out of personal estates, which formerly paid 8l. are now raised to 10l. per cent. Legacies out of real estates are here also to pay the same with personal.

An Act for granting to his Majesty additional duties within Great Britain on certain goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into, or brought or carried coastwise.

The following are to be paid on importation. Slate and stone 20 per cent. Barilla, brimstone, bristles, and feathers, 10 per cent. Iron, lemons and oranges, prunes, turpentine, 5 per cent. All other goods 2½ per cent. Slate and stone to pay the same when carried coastwise.—Countervailing duties on sugar imported from Ireland of 6d to 1s. 1d. per cent. These drawn back on exportation to Ireland.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA *for February* 1807.

Sunday, February 1st.

THE planet MERCURY is situated in longitude 9ˢ..25°..4′, and latitude 1°..18′ South.

Wednesday, February 4th.

The GEORGIUM SIDUS is at present stationary in longitude 7ˢ..0°..20′, and latitude is 33′..30″ North; his declination 11°..4′..30″, and he comes to the meridian about 42 minutes after 4 o'clock in the morning.

Saturday, February 7th.

The longitude of Venus will be 10ˢ..27°..33′, and her latitude 1°..28′ South. Her declination 15°. 42′ South, and the time of her southing 12ʰ..36′ noon.

Wednesday, February 11th.

About 17 minutes after 6 o'clock in the morning, the *first*, *second*, and *fourth* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction in the Western side of his disc. The third satellite is situated in the same side, but at a greater distance from the planet.

Friday, February 13th.

Jupiter, who is at present the morning star, is situated in longitude 9ˢ..27°..41′, and latitude 17′..41″.—His declination is 20°..55′, South, and he souths about 8 minutes after 10 o'clock in the morning.

Wednesday, February 18th.

The planet Saturn will be stationary in longitude 7ˢ..10°..28′..41″, and latitude 2°..31′..36″ North. His declination is 12°..34′..18″ South, and the time of his southing 4ʰ..20′ in the morning.

Thursday, February 19th.

The SUN will enter the sign *Pisces* at 4 minutes after 12 o'clock noon.

Saturday, February 21st.

The MOON will eclipse the star marked 2 *ad α Cancri* about 2 o'clock in the morning. The occultation will begin at 6 minutes after two o'clock, when the moon is situated about 9⅓ minutes South of the Moon's center; and after continuing eclipsed for the space of 53 minutes, it will emerge from behind the enlightened limb of the Moon at 59 minutes after 2 o'clock in the morning, when its southern distance from the Moon's

Moon's center will be 5 minutes.—At the middle of this occultation the Moon's semidiameter is 16'..41", and her horizontal parallax 71'..15".

Wednesday February 25th.

The planet MARS is at present situated in longitude 5^s.15°..46', and North latitude 4°..12'. His declination is 9°..29' North, and he will come to the meridian at 33 minutes after 12 o'clock noon.

On the same day, at 17 minutes after 6 o'clock in the morning, the satellites of Jupiter will be situated in the western side of his disc, in the same order as they lye in the system, the first being nearest, and the fourth farthest from the planet.

Thursday. February 26th.

The planet Mercury will arrive at his superior conjunction with the Sun, at 7 minutes after 3 o'clock in the morning.

Edinburgh, ?
Jan. 27. 1807. §

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

A Comet was discovered by M. Bouvard, on the morning of the 20th October 1805, upon the paws of the Great Bear. It had no tail, and was so faint as scarcely to be discernible with a night glass, which magnified five or six times. At 19 minutes after 4 o'clock in the morning, its right ascension was 166°..31', and its declination 33°..30' North. The longitude of its node was 11^s.. 15°..6', its inclination 11°..53'; its perihelion 4^s..28°..56', and its distance 0..3762: its passage, Nov. 18. 1^h..8'. 6", and its motion direct.

Another comet was discovered in Andromeda, by M. Pons, on the 9th of November 1805. It was at first very small, and difficult to be seen; but as it approached the earth it became more beautiful; and on the 5th of December was seen with the naked eye in Pisces. The longitude of its node was 8^s.. 10°..32'; its inclination 15°..34'; the place of its perihelion 0^s..3°..19'..26"; its distance 0.8916; its passage Dec. 31st, 8^h, and its motion direct.—This is the same comet which we formerly mentioned as discovered by Dr Herschel, who perceived it only on the 9th of December.

A very useful addition has been made to the reflecting circle by M. Ciccoloni of Bologna. He has converted the back part of this instrument into a quadrant, the radius of which is the diameter of the instrument itself; and with the plummet and the telescope of the circle, he is thus able to ascertain, in half a minute of time, the altitude of the star within half a degree, and at the same time the degree to which the verria of the eclipse must be placed in order to make the observation. In this way the disagreeable method of trial in observation of altitude may be avoided, and a greater magnifying power given to the telescope.

M. Benzenberg has made a number of curious observations on falling stars. He observed more than 500 of them in one night, and shews how they may be made useful in determining longitudes. By means of an assistant, who was 25 leagues distant from him, he found the distance of these meteors to be from 5 to 60 leagues.

A new comet has been discovered at Marseilles on the 10th of November last, by M. Pons. Its elements have not yet been determined.

The lunar plates from which Mr Russel's celebrated lunar globe was constructed, are about to be published by subscription. They are stated to be the most beautiful and correct delineation of the Moon's surface that have hitherto appeared.

It appears from the experiments of Mr Davy, that a great number of bodies are capable of decomposition by electricity, particularly those containing

ing alkalies, acids, alkaline earths, and metallic oxides. Mr Davy has likewise found that the galvanic current separates acids from their bases, so that the acids arrange themselves round the positive, and the bases round the negative pole; and that this power is so strong as to prevent the usual effects of chemical affinity. In explanation of these phenomena, Mr D. has found that the acid, and their bases, possess respectively the negative and the positive states of electricity, and are consequently attracted by the poles of a contrary state.

Edinburgh, Jan. 27. 1807. } *D. B.*

Account of the Fall of a Mountain in SWITZERLAND.

The following are the details of a disaster, the most dreadful in the annals of Switzerland.

ON Tuesday the 2d of September 1806, at five in the evening, the Knippenbuhl Rock, which formed the summit of Mount Rosenberg, was on a sudden detached from its station, and at the same time part of the mountain, of several feet in thickness on the western side, and about 280 feet in thickness, on the east side, gave way, and fell into the valley which separates the lake of Zug from that of Lauwertz, overwhelming the whole of the villages of Goldan, Rœthna, Busingen, Huzloch, three parts of that of Lauwertz, and some houses in the village of Stein. The fall of one part of the mountain into the lake of Lauwertz, about a a fourth part of which is filled up, caused such an agitation in the waters of the lake, that they overthrew a number of houses, chapels, mills, &c. along the southern shore of the lake; amongst others the mills of Lauwertz, where fifteen persons were killed and buried in the ruins of the buildings, all the parts of which were dispersed with such violence that the foundation only remains. This mill was situated 50 or 60 feet above the level of the lake.

"The waves also beat against the village of Seven, situated at the extremity of the lake, and destroyed some houses. Two persons were killed. In the villages which were overwhelmed, not an individual escaped. Upwards of 1000 persons have been the victims of this disaster. A society of travellers, thirteen in number, were on the road from Arth to Schwitz. Nine who walked first perished; the other four, who were about forty paces distant, escaped.—Those who were killed were M. M. Rodolph Jenner, of Brestenberg; Colonel Victor Streigner, of Berne; Charles May, of Ruth; Dr Ludwig, of Arbon, in Thurgovia; Mademoiselle Diesbach, of Berthurd; Madame Diesbach of Watteville; Madame Frankhauser, of Berthurd; and two guides, of Arth.

At Schwitz, some persons heard the noise, and saw at a distance the vapour which covered the place where the accident happened, and which was carried towards Zug, on the opposite side, with a strong sulphurous smell. The falling of the mountain extended from the summit to the opposite side, beyond the lake, a distance of three leagues from north to south, and a league and a quarter from west to east. There is nothing now to be seen but melancholy ruins, through the whole of that country, which presented the richest communes in the Canton of Schwitz, inhabited by a brave and faithful people. Only thirty persons remain out of this interesting population.

Several circumstances attending this event are very remarkable. Enormous masses of rock were carried through the air to prodigious distances.—The rocks, in falling, drew with them immense masses of earth, of from 10 to 80 feet in thickness; and

and numbers of these masses, together with large blocks of flint stone, were thrown on the opposite shore, to the height of from 80 to 100 feet.—One can scarcely believe one's eyes, when one sees these phenomena. Every instant one sees houses, some forced on one side, others cut in two and separated at great distances, and others carried more than a quarter of a league from their foundations.

The lake of Lauwertz has lost about a quarter of its extent, but its recovered part is filled at present by the waters of several brooks, which no longer flow. That rich plain, which was so beautiful, now presents a mountain of near 100 feet in height, of a league and a half in length, and as much in breadth.

Mount Rosenberg bears E.N.E. from Arth. It is its western part which has fallen down; that which was on the side of Arth, after descending direct towards its base, was suddenly thrown to the east; and thus Arth, Zug, and all that side of the lake were saved. The thickness of the mass carried down appeared to be two feet on the western side, and upwards of 150 on the east side.

The Knippenbuhl seemed to have announced this misfortune so early as 1774, when it detached itself from the mass of the mountain. The isle of Schwanau, elevated on a rock, in the middle of the lake, experienced also some damage, particularly its church. The good hermit was fortunately at Ensiddlen. The long road of the lake is broken in a thousand places. Succours have been sent with the greatest promptitude. Six hundred workmen from Zug and Schwitz have gone to the banks of the lake of Lauwertz, particularly to the mouth of the Seven. This small river was so obstructed by ruins of all descriptions, wood, trees, houses, &c. that without prompt assistance, the safety of all the houses below Schwitz to Brunnen, would have been menaced.

One man had the good fortune to withdraw in time under ground, with his servant and a child, which he held in his arms. In one house near Arth is still living, a poor man, who had both his thighs broken. During the search which has already been made 20 persons were discovered dead at the entrance of the village of Goldau, men, women and children; some having their arms, others their heads, others their legs separated from their bodies, and the bodies some cut in half. We have coasted along the foot of Riga, where the greatest part of those who survived this catastrophe took refuge; alas! not more than thirty. An old man whom we met said to us, "I had sons, daughters, and a great number of grand-children. I had a wife and other relations, I alone remain." A little girl said, "I have no longer father, or mother, brothers or sisters." A woman had lost her mother, husband, brothers, sisters, and five children.

The villages of Goldau and Rothen, consisting of 115 houses, that of Busingen, of 126, and that of Huzloch, have totally disappeared. Of Lauwertz, which lost 25 houses, there remain ten buildings, all much damaged. Stein has lost two houses and several stables, which were in great numbers in all these villages.

It is twenty years since General Pfyffer predicted this catastrophe, from the knowledge which he had of the nature of the mountain. A professor of Schwitz said, that above Spietzflue was a sea of water, which had undermined the rock for several years, and that below there was a cavern of great depth, where the waters were engulphed. The quantity of water which has fallen during the preceding years, has hastened this catastrophe, and the ruins of some weeks past have decided it.

Re-

Remarks on LOCH-UR MOSS, *in the County of* DUMFRIES.

To the Editor.

SIR,

LOCH-UR Moss is situated in the county of Dumfries. It reaches from Loch-ur bridge, in the parish of *Tinwald*, to the Firth of *Solway*, a distance of 12 miles, and extends in breadth more than 3 miles, containing about 16,000 Scots acres. To account satisfactorily for the formation of this moss, has hitherto baffled the efforts of the Antiquarian and Philosopher. If you think the following remarks calculated to throw any light on the subject, you may insert them in your useful Miscellany, and oblige,

SIR,

Yours, &c.

Dec. 20th, 1806. } *MILO.*

THIS Moss, in writing, is indiscriminately termed *Loch-ur*, *Loch-ar*, and *Loch-er*; but I prefer the first of these, which signifies the *clear Loch*, and serves to distinguish it from another loch on the confines of the parish named the *Black Loch*, which is evidently a literal translation of the original Gaelic name *Loch-Du*. But the name, in whatever sense it is taken, cannot be subservient to the point in question, further than as it establishes, that what is now a moss was formerly a Loch; and it is well known that this name is applied, not only to fresh water lakes, but also to considerable branches of the sea.

Loch-ur Moss is a dead level. At a certain depth a bed of sea sand is uniformly found. In many places, anchors, pieces of ships, sea shells, and other marine exuviæ, have been found. These circumstances sufficiently indicate that it was once an arm of the sea; and the concurrent testimony of tradition and general opinion point the same way.

In this moss have also frequently been found culinary utensils, ancient armour, coins, &c. which may be easily accounted for, as such an extensive moss as this must have been often the resort of the *moss-troopers*, a famous set of *marauders* and *desperadoes*, well known on the borders of Scotland.

The only difficulty is to account for the formation of such an extensive moss in so peculiar a situation. Mosses are formed in two ways: 1. By the deposition of materials injected by the waters which flow into them: 2. By the gradual process of vegetation. But as the materials injected and deposited by the Solway Firth form a stratum totally distinct from, and by no means homogeneous with the production of moss, it cannot have originated from these materials which form only its substratum, and above which it has been superinduced to a very considerable height.—The materials injected by *Loch-ur* water, which runs through the whole extent of this moss, consist of a gravelly, tilly soil, deposited in the bottom of the river to the distance of about half a mile, for the dead level on which it runs prevents it from having any considerable *impetus*. The extent to which the river has overflowed its banks is also marked by a superstratum of the same soil, and as far as that reaches it is covered with grass, whereas the other parts of the moss are covered with heath. The moss cannot therefore have been formed by the deposition of materials peculiar to, or injected by, Solway Firth, or Loch-ur water.

As to its having proceeded from the slow and regular process of vegetation, I shall briefly remark, that most, if not all mosses, in low situations, have been originally lochs altogether

gether, or in a great degree stagnant; for where the peculiar requisite of stagnation is wanting, vegetation can take place in no very efficient degree. This hypothesis therefore rests on another hypothesis, viz. that it remained a loch after it ceased to be an arm of the sea. But when it is considered that the very bottom of this moss is from 25 to 30 feet above the low water mark of *Solway Firth*, it will appear self-evident, that when it ceased to be an arm of the sea, it ceased also to be a loch. The formation of Loch ur moss therefore did not proceed from deposition or vegetation, nor from any combination of these causes, and as it cannot be accounted for on any known principles, we must look for it in some violation of the ordinary course of things, in which we have only the feeble and uncertain aid of *tradition* to direct us. As far as I have been able to learn, only two traditions exist.—The first is this:

"First a wood, and then a sea,
Now a moss, and e'er shall be."

From this we are given to understand, that the *Site* of this moss was first a wood, and that the sea overwhelmed it, and that the sea was succeeded by the present moss. A few remarks on this hypothesis are necessary.

1. The sea on the west coast of Scotland has, time immemorial, been gradually receding, and many old men, still alive, know considerable tracts of land on *Solway Firth*, now under tillage, which in their younger days were completely overflowed.—2. The tradition gives no satisfactory account of the formation of the moss, which was the sole *desideratum*. This account of the matter is therefore repugnant to fact in the first instance, and in the second is unaccountably silent on the only point particularly worthy to be commemorated.

The other tradition is this; "that *Loch-ur* was originally a navigable arm of Solway firth, but that, in a great sea storm, a moss was driven over from Ireland, which choaked it up and formed the present moss.—That the inhabitants of that part of the country for a long time paid an yearly tribute to the *Irish* for it, but in process of time their descendants becoming more shrewd and self-interested, sent the Irish word to come and take their moss home again, for they would pay tribute no longer for it; and that the Irish, finding this alternative impracticable, dropt the matter."

The idea of this moss transmigrating from Ireland is so extravagant, and borders so much on the marvellous, that, were it not founded on fact, it could hardly have entered any human head. The idea of paying tribute for a moss conveyed by a convulsion of nature, and which no human power could remove, stands in the same predicament. This account, however, whether fabulous or real, satisfactorily solves all the phenomena of *Loch-ur* moss, and many circumstances seem to entitle it to a considerable degree of credit.

1. Had this tradition been fabricated, there was no occasion for going farther for this moss than the contiguous county of *Galloway*, which could have afforded an ample supply. 2. No wind blowing from any other quarter than *West*, can raise a sea-storm in Solway Firth; and as this wind blows direct from Ireland, and the tide makes in the same direction, consequently this moss had the united *impetus* of the wind and tide to convey it from Ireland to Solway firth. 3. *Galloway* lies on the confines of *Loch-ur* moss; and the *Gallovidiani*, who were a powerful and warlike tribe, are with good reason supposed to have peopled Ireland, and might on this occasion have preferred a claim in behalf of their kinsmen,

men, which their weaker neighbours were obliged to comply with, though (as the tradition informs us) they took the first favourable opportunity to set it aside. 4. The emphasis and drift of the tradition seems to have in view nothing farther than to perpetuate the memory of their triumph over the exactors of this tribute, and their consequent liberation from its circumstances, which, in a rude and warlike age, would be reckoned of more importance than all the phenomena of nature put together.

Before I conclude, I cannot omit mentioning a phenomenon almost exactly similar, which must be fresh in the recollection of thousands, I mean the explosion of Solway moss in 1771. For a particular account of it I must refer your readers to the periodical publications of that year.

Had this event happened two or three thousand years ago, when our ancestors had no other method of perpetuating a remarkable event than that of erecting a rude *Obelisk*, or handing down a tradition from generation to generation, the tradition of the phænomena of Solway moss, however faithful and accurate, would, at the present day, have appeared even more absurd and improbable than that of Loch-ur moss.

Effects of COMMERCE *on a Nation.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

THAT nation which exports the most, and imports the fewest commodities, is the greatest gainer by its commerce, taking it as an invariable rule, that no nation ought to export more than it can really spare, or import more than it really needs. When a nation exports more than it can spare, it injures itself, and when it imports more than it needs, it also injures itself, in as much as the surplus might have been carried direct to a foreign market at less expence.

These being the natural and incontestible principles on which commerce is founded, and at the same time obvious to the meanest capacity, it is no less true than astonishing, that most nations have acted directly contrary to them. The common idea appears to be, that the nation which can monopolize and import most is in the surest way to riches and aggrandizement.

Previous to the discovery of the East and West Indies, nations appear in general to have acted on the genuine principles of commerce.—Since that period these principles have been violated, and all the trading nations of Europe have impoverished themselves in the same ratio, that they expected to enrich themselves.

When *Spain* laid aside her agriculture and manufactures, and made it her sole study to hunt for treasures in the mines of *South America*, from that moment she laid the fatal foundation which has reduced her in the scale of nations. Gold and silver are not the necessaries of life, but the *representative signs* of them, and whatever nation can spare the former, is sure to obtain the latter, be the importer who he may.

But it is not one nation only that has adopted this giddy and fallacious idea. It seems to have operated more or less on all nations; and in the same proportion in which these have acted up to this mistaken notion, have they counteracted their real interest. It would much exceed the limits of a communication of this nature, to advert to the foolish career which almost every nation has run in the mistaken pursuit of commerce. I shall therefore content myself at present with a few remarks on the commerce of *Great Britain*.

It is a moderate computation, to state that Britain engrosses the half

of

of the trade of Europe. Exclusive of her own natural resources, she is in possession of kingdoms both in the East and West Indies. Here a question naturally occurs, viz. Can Britain consume all her imports, and can she manufacture all her exports? It is evident she cannot. Her commerce is therefore overstrained, and in proportion as it is so, it is beneficial to other nations, and ruinous to herself. Before Britain stretched her trade beyond its natural bounds, she had no national debt, now she has L.600,000,000. Ought these things to be so?

If overstrained commerce is an evil in itself, colonial possessions heighten the calamity. When America was lost, it was confidently said that Britain was ruined, whereas the very reverse happened. While we kept possession of America, the expensive establishments kept up to secure that country more than exhausted the profits of the trade. But on the emancipation of America, our trade with that country was placed on a rational and natural basis, and could not fail of being really beneficial; for no nation carries on a trade with another independent nation, in order to be a loser by it.

It is an ambition for foreign possessions that ruins trade, and renders commerce the reverse of what it naturally is. Britain, in order to render itself the emporium of Europe, obliges her colonies to remit their goods directly thither, and to take all their commodities directly thence in return. What is the consequence? Such part of these imported goods as can be consumed in Britain pays the duty, and the overplus is exported with a drawback of the duty. By this means the owner is obliged to pay freight and insurance from the East or West Indies to London, and from London back to America, France, Spain, &c. before he can find a market; while it is a fact, that he could have sold these goods higher in the East or West Indies, had he been allowed that privilege, than he can do at London, after incurring so heavy and unnecessary an expence.

But the matter does not rest here. Instead of being benefited by our colonial productions, we are the only nation injured by them. Does a Briton want a gallon of *rum*, he must pay 17s. for it; whereas a Dutchman or Frenchman, &c. can have the same rum direct from Britain at 5s. Any other nation can have our tea L.95 per cent. cheaper than ourselves; our tobacco L. 100 per cent. cheaper, and so on with respect to most of our colonial productions; and the result of our boasted commercial prosperity amounts simply to this, that *John Bull* has found out the method to use every body civilly but himself.

But were these honest neighbours, to whom we are so very indulgent at our own expence, to rest satisfied and consume these commodities themselves, the matter would not be attended with such pernicious consequences. On the contrary, these nations smuggle back these very goods on every part of our coast; and if the expence of preventing this nefarious traffick, the debasing of the morals of the people, the scandalous evasion of taxes, by using smuggled instead of regularly entered goods, are taken into the account, it will be found to be the true policy of every state, if they wish to secure the revenue, to equalize the duties in such a manner as to render smuggling impossible. It is but an empty comfort for Britain to boast of her foreign possessions, whilst every nation on earth can retort on her, "True, you have the management and the drudgery, but I have every article of their produce four times cheaper than you."

I have hitherto only treated colonial commerce in a lucrative point of view, and if it will not stand the

test

test there, it will far less stand the test in a moral point of view. Every one would feel the decided injustice of the black Emperor of St Domingo over-running Britain, engrossing our manufactures, or carrying 40 or 50 cargoes of our best day-labourers over annually as slaves to work his plantations. It is not my intention to draw the parallel closer, and I confess I feel no great pleasure in contemplating the situation in which the misguided policy of Great Britain has placed her.

To conclude, I shall only add, that every encroachment on the territory of another nation is an act of flagrant injustice, and will prove ruinous in the end to the encroacher.—That in order to make commerce a real benefit, no nation ought to grasp at more than its natural share. Had Great Britain, instead of hunting for riches in foreign possessions, bent her whole attention to her internal resources, and particularly the fisheries, which alone are capable of employing every individual in the state, she need not have had a penny of national debt. She might have had every article of foreign produce at one-third of its present value, and would have ranked higher in the scale of nations than she does at present.

MERCATOR.

The CENSOR. N°. 1.

IN making his first appearance before the world, it must be the natural wish of an author to conciliate the affections of his readers; and for this there seems no better method, than that of assuming an inviting and agreeable title. Now in this particular I must acknowlege myself to have entirely failed. Of all unwelcome things, censure is perhaps the most completely unwelcome. Even advice, though of a much milder nature, is not found to be always acceptable, and is supposed to imply some claim of superiority on the part of the adviser. Yet a man will sometimes ask advice with regard to subjects at least, on which he has fully made up his mind; nay, sometimes even he will receive it with thankfulness, when it happens exactly to coincide with his own inclination. But persons of every description, young and old rich and poor, learned and unlearned, all hate censure when applied to themselves, as much as they delight in it when another is the subject. This censure may be perfectly just; it may be insinuated in the gentlest and mildest manner, but all in vain; self-love is hurt, and wo to him that has inflicted the wound. Of all methods, therefore, of gaining favour and conciliating affection, this certainly is the most unpromising. It will be natural, therefore, to enquire what motive can have induced me to appear in a character which is held in such universal abhorrence.

To this, the only answer I can return is, that censure, however disagreeable, is most exceedingly salutary. For how is a man ever to know his faults if nobody tells him of them? and how then is it possible to do him a kinder office? Most probably, indeed, he will not allow the censure to have any foundation; he will loudly declare it to be false and calumnious; yet in the very view of proving it to be so, he will carefully avoid, in future, the actions at which it is pointed. He will thus cure himself of his fault, though without owning it.

The wisest and most flourishing nations have found the establishment of public censors a most valuable and useful institution. In ancient Rome, they were invested with the highest authority; they could make the senator a knight, and the knight a plebeian; and they could sink the

plebeian

plebeian from a higher class to a lower, at their pleasure. In short, every member of the state, however rich or powerful, trembled at the sight of these inexorable judges. In the Chinese empire, there are censors appointed, who traverse it in all directions, and who, whenever they find a governor, or public man, trespassing in any manner, immediately report to the Emperor, upon which the offender is degraded from his office, and brought to condign punishment. My authority certainly is not quite so ample, nor have I any intention, even were it in my power, of proceeding to such extremities. All I would attempt, is gently to hint to my fellow-citizens any particulars in which they may appear to me to have gone a little astray.

Some readers, I am sensible, may urge, that, besides the odious nature of the office, all my pains will be certainly thrown away. Do you pretend, may they ask, to set yourself above the Spectator; yet where was the effect produced by his sage admonitions? Did he prevail even in the most trifling matters? Did the hoops abate in the least of their ample dimensions; and did they not long after continue to display the same copious circumference, till at last they fell in gradually of their own accord? Has a single lady lost a farthing of pin-money in consequence of his silly declamation against that necessary appendage of every fashionable union? Therefore, good Mr Censor, keep your strictures to yourself, where doubtless they are much wanted; and do not hope that the inhabitants of this gay metropolis will be induced, by your musty pages, to sacrifice their own will and pleasure in any one particular.

I am perfectly sensible of the force of this observation, and must even own myself rather at a loss how to reply to it. Far be it from me to name myself along with the Spectator, or to entertain any hopes of succeeding where he has failed. But will my opponents assert that the Spectator had no effect whatever? Though it might not banish past, would it not raise a barrier against future follies. People have a kind of obstinacy which prevents their owning themselves in the wrong, or correcting their conduct, merely in consequence of being censured; and yet the smart they have endured may make them very well pleased to avoid any future occasions of coming under its lash. Since the Spectator's time, follies certainly have not been quite so abundant; and who knows but this, its humble and unworthy successor, by confining himself to a smaller circle, and keeping more to one object, may produce the same effect in some small degree.

Having thus got over the ceremony of introduction, I shall, in my next, proceed without delay to the exercise of my official functions.

Curious Anecdotes of the late Earl of MARCHMONT.

From Biographical, Literary, and Political Anecdotes.

THERE is not any thing in the character of this nobleman that could entitle him to any distinction amongst great men. He possessed some qualities of a peculiar kind, which produced consequences he never intended. To him the public are indebted for an interesting species of information, which it was his ardent and anxious wish to prevent: therefore there is no obligation due to his memory, for the benefit which his illiberality produced. The fact and the circumstances are worthy of explanation, because they form an epoch in the history of Great Britain.

During

During the time of Mr Wilkes's exile (1764,) he corresponded with his friends in England, and to one of these he sent a jeu d'esprit, consisting of the following words:

"In the Press, The Parallel; or the Two Johns Dukes of Bedford; John, Regent of France, and John, the Ambassador: with Letters and Anecdotes.

Right tall he made himself for shew,
Tho' made full short by God:
And when all other Dukes did bow,
This Duke did only nod. SWIFT.

To which is added a Supplement, which continues the story to the present time."

The person to whom this jeu d'esprit was sent, caused it to be printed in the London Evening-Post. Next day, Lord Marchmont complained of it in the House of Lords, stating that it was a breach of privilege. The printer was ordered to attend the House, and was fined a hundred pounds, besides fees, which amounted to between thirty and forty pounds more.

Lord Marchmont was in the habit of frequently complaining to the House of Lords upon very frivolous matters, which he called breaches of privilege. The printer of the Gazetteer (Say,) was brought upon his knees before the House, for only saying in his paper, that the thanks of the House had been given to Sir Edward Hawke, for his victory over Conflans in the month of November 1759.

He fedulously examined the newspapers every day, with the ardour that a hawk prowls for prey.—Whenever he found any Lord's name printed in any paper, he immediately made a motion in the House against the printer for a breach of privilege. The usual fine was one hundred pounds for each offence. This practice went on for some time. In one day he levied 500l. Two hundred pounds from one man, (Baldwin.) The practice at length became alarming; and some Members of the House of Commons, particularly Mr Serjeant Hewitt, afterwards Lord Lifford and Chancellor of Ireland, began to entertain thoughts of making a motion in Parliament upon it. The practice and conduct of Lord Marchmont was becoming equivalent to the Lords levying money. As soon as Lord Mansfield, who had been Lord Marchmont's coadjutor and adviser in this business, was informed of Mr Hewitt's design, he stopped Lord Marchmont. But the person who had smarted for Wilkes's jeu d'esprit had not forgot the circumstance, and as soon as opportunity occurred, the matter was treated with proper attention.

In the year 1771, some detached and loose accounts of proceedings of Parliament were printed in the news-papers. Col. George Onslow, in the House of Commons, complained of them as breaches of privilege. The printers were ordered to attend the House, which several of them did; they begged pardon, and promised not to offend again. But the Printer of the London Evening-Post, who was complained of with the others, refused to attend, upon which he was ordered to be taken into custody. As this was foreseen, it was previously concerted with Mr Wilkes, at this time an Alderman of London, that if the Messenger of the House of Commons attempted to take the printer by force, the printer was to charge him with an assault, and take him into custody, for which purpose a constable was in waiting.—The thing happened as was foreseen. The Messenger came, and insisted upon taking the printer away. The constable appeared, and took the Messenger to the Mansion-house; where Mr Wilkes, the Lord Mayor, (Crosby) and Mr Alderman Oliver, were in readiness. The printer made

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his complaint of the Messenger having assaulted him, and the Messenger was on the point of being committed, when he was bailed by the Deputy Serjeant at Arms. The House of Commons afterwards sent the Lord Mayor, and Mr Oliver to the Tower, where they received innumerable deputations from different bodies, with thanks for their conduct. Mr Wilkes they did not chuse to meddle with.

From the spirit of the people shewn at this time, Parliament saw that the prudent measure was to give up the contest. And from that time, the debates and proceedings of Parliament have been constantly and regularly printed in the daily newspapers. This circumstance gives to the history of the age a very important advantage, derived from the peevishness and petulance of Lord Marchmont.

Letter from King JAMES VI. *to the Laird of Dundas.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

FOR the amusement of your readers, I send you an epistle by our King James VI. to one of his loving subjects, which may assist in conveying some idea of the magnificence and courtly hospitality of that monarch. The festivities at Stirling and Holyroodhouse, on occasion of the royal christenings of his sons, Henry and Charles, have been celebrated by contemporary writers, and were obviously intended to surprise the foreigners who were invited to be present, into admiration of the pacific splendour of his reign. It forms rather a ludicrous contrast, to discover by what means the "things necessary for decoration thairof" were provided, and by what species of mendicity "the specialis" among his loving subjects were required, "for the honour of the country," to "propine" his Majesty with that "gude cheer" of which they were invited "to take pairt."

I have only to add, that, though I have not seen the original of the following letter, I can have no doubt of its authenticity. The copy from which I have transcribed it, bears to have been taken from "a manuscript of King James the first *, to the Laird of Dundas; found in the cabinet of Adam Cockburn of Ormiston, Lord Justice Clerk." The letter is as follows:

"RIGHT traist freind, we greet you heartily well. The baptisme of our dearest son being appointit at Halyrudhouse upon the xxiii day of Decem.r instant, quhairat some princesof France, strangers, with the specialis of our nobility, being invyted to be present, necessar it is, that great provisions, guid cheir, and sic uther things necessary for decorations thairof be providit, whilks cannot be had without the help of sum of our loving subjects, quhairof accounting you one of the specialis, we have thought good to request you effectuously to propyne us with vennysons, wyld meit, † Brissel fowlis, caponis, with sic other provisions as are maist seasonable at that time and errand. To be sent into Halyrudhouse upon the xxii day of the said moneth of December instant, and herewithall to invyte you to be present at that solemnitie, to take part of your awin gude cheir, as you tender our honour, and the honour of the country: swa we committ you to God. From Lithgow, this 6th of Decem.r 1600.

James R.

Journal

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* *Of England.*

† *Brazil Fowls, i. e. Turkies.*

Journal of a Tour overland from INDIA.

(*Concluded from p. 672.*)

July 2. WE set out for Latachea at four o'clock in the morning. The people at Allepo were polite enough to express much regret at parting, and used all their endeavours to prevail upon us to stay till the plague was entirely subsided, but the time of its ceasing being very uncertain, the deaths still continuing to exceed one thousand a day, we resisted all their solicitations. Our trunks with our clothes being sewed up in a coarse cloth, and given in charge to the muleteer till our arrival at Latachea, we saddled our own horses (it being remarkable that the skin of those animals does not retain the infection) and loaded a mule with provisions for the journey, and with a guard of ten men set off from Mr Shaw's house. Our provision mule, being a bad one, fell with his load in the middle of the Bazar, but fortunately there being few people on the street, we set matters to right without being touched by any person. After travelling about 14 hours, our muleteer, being a little advanced, carried our baggage (notwithstanding positive orders to the contrary) close to the town of Aydlep, where the plague was raging with the utmost violence; however, on coming up we obliged him to turn off into a field at some distance from the village. We had scarce begun to our pound of beef, which we had brought dressed from Aleppo, when it began to thunder and rain so violently, that we were soon obliged to put up the beef and have recourse to some cherry brandy, which prevented the bad effects of sitting all night in rain. We had no sleep till morning, when we lay down upon the wet ground with nothing but a thin mattress under us.

The road from Aleppo to this place is generally good but stoney. The hills near the city are covered with Fig, Olive, and Pistachio, nut trees, and the gardens below full of cherry, plum, apricot, and other fruit trees. There are a few villages between Aleppo and Aydlep, but we saw few inhabitants, and but little cultivation.

July 3. We left Aydlep half past five o'clock, and were conducted by our muleteer close to the town, even through a burying ground, where several graves were scarcely closed, and women still crying over them.—In short, we ran so many risques, some unavoidable, and some occasioned by the obstinacy and carelessness of our attendants (who laugh at all kind of precaution) in the course of these two and the following days, that had we known the real state of the case, it would have been the height of imprudence to have thought of leaving Aleppo—halted, after marching 10 hours near a town called * Jesser Showl, or Shogul, in a field near a spring of fine water. This town is situated on the declivity of a hill close to the bank of the river Orontes, over which there is a pretty good stone bridge. It is a large place, and has a considerable territory belonging to it under the jurisdiction of a governor, who is independent of the Bashaws of Aleppo and Latachea. The river Orontes was not above fifty yards wide where we passed it; but running in a very deep valley between mountains, is perhaps much larger during the winter. About six hours from Aydlep we came to the first Coffer place, at the bottom of a mountain, and here our guards left us, the road from hence being perfectly safe. The country, this day's march, wore a much better appearance, producing a good many trees (principally Fig and Olive) and plenty of wheat, &c. particularly towards Showl.

July 4. At five o'clock we left Jesser Showl, and crossing some very

* Jesser signifies a Bridge.

very high mountains, halted about 12 o'clock under some high trees, on the bank of a rivulet, where we dined. At two o'clock, proceeded on our journey, along precipices and over mountains hanging over a river, furnishing a vast variety of delightful prospects; all the accessible parts being covered with villages and corn fields, while the remainder produced great numbers of different kinds of trees and shrubs. Among the former of these were the pine, the pear, and arbutus trees, with a few oaks; and amongst the latter, an immense quantity of fine myrtles, which absolutely perfumed the air. We crossed and recrossed the river several times, once on a stone bridge of an arch thrown over between two precipices, at the height of near a hundred feet from the water. The people inhabiting these mountains conform only in appearance to the Turkish religion, being all Idolaters, and their situation s so strong, that the government finds it very difficult to draw any revenue from them. We halted at six o'clock on the bank of a very pleasant river, near the second Caffer place.

July 5. Set off at two o'clock, and crossed a very lofty mountain, from the top of which may be seen the Mediterranean. We proceeded over a very fine country, to Bisnuda, (a small country-house belonging to Mr Shaw, the Vice-Consul of Latachea, and distant about two miles from that place.) We arrived at Latachea, after travelling about seven hours, and were politely received by Mr Shaw, who had already engaged a boat for 130 dollars to carry us to Cyprus. Our expences from Aleppo to Latachea were about 160 dollars.

July 7. Finding the plague had ceased here entirely for ten days past, we ventured to visit the town upon horseback. It is of stone, but very dirty and ill built. It is said to contain between thirty and forty thousand inhabitants, and has a port capable of containing a few vessels of small burthen, with a castle now in ruins, to defend the entrance. The harbour is very foul, and much neglected. This place, the ancient Laodicea, with a considerable territory adjacent, is governed by a Bashaw. The nominal revenue is said to be about 600,000 piastres * per annum; but the Bashaw, by oppression and extortion, draws a great deal more from it. One half of the revenue is supposed to be remitted to the Porte; the other goes to the maintenance of the annual caravan of pilgrims from Mecca, whom the Bashaw of Latachea is obliged to meet half way on their return, and supply with provisions during their march, as well as protection against the Arabs, who are very troublesome to pilgrims, as being Jews who have embraced that wandering life, and of course paying no respect to the merits of pilgrimage to Mecca. Latachea has, at present, but little trade, and that principally with France.—Here we saw the remains of a triumphal arch, and part of another building, supposed to be an amphitheatre. They are both of the Corinthian order of architecture, and are said to have been built by Antiochus. Near the town are vast numbers of catacombs or caves dug out of the solid rock, with niches, on which they used to deposit their dead. The Franks here, as well as at Aleppo, (with the exception of the Consuls of the different nations) wear the Turkish dress, with a *hat*. Upon asking the reason of this singularity, which has a very grotesque appearance, they told me that they adopted the loose dress of the Turks, finding it more pleasant in that country, but were obliged to retain the hat, to shew that they were Franks, as without that distinction, if they happened

* About £60,000 Sterling.

pened to be insulted on the streets they would obtain no redress, under pretence of not knowing them from Greeks, who are looked upon in a very inferior light to the Turks, and insulted by them with impunity. This evening, the wind being fair, and every thing in readiness, we embarked about 10, and weighed anchor at 12 o'clock.

August 19. Anchored in Zante harbour about 11 o'clock at night.

August 20. Early this morning we went ashore, and were first admitted to the bar of the Health office, where we remained till apartments were got ready for our reception. After waiting here some time, we were carried to a very good house, immediately opposite to the Health office, where we were destined to perform fifteen days quarantine, in case of our stay being so long. We had guards placed over us to prevent any one touching or coming near us; for although people were admitted into the room with us, they were obliged to keep the opposite side. When any person dined with us, an indulgence we were allowed, we were obliged to keep opposite sides of the table. In spite of all this strictness, we were allowed to purchase any articles we wanted, which were brought us by the merchants themselves; we could likewise have our cloaths washed. Their apparent strictness was in consequence of orders received from Venice, which they were in some degree obliged to conform to. However, we soon learned that a small bribe would have great weight with the master of the Health office, and by presenting him with a few handkerchiefs, we were permitted to go out and take the air every night, after eight o'clock, upon the quay. Upon further application we were indulged with a boat, landed where we pleased, and saw all the island. Zante is about 60 miles in circumference, and 20 in breadth. It lies in the Mediterranean, latitude 37. To Zante, England sends annually about twenty vessels for currants, of which this little island exports between ten and twelve millions of pounds every year.

While we remained there, we had two severe shocks of an earthquake. The first was in the night-time, and shook the house so much, that all of us awaked at the same instant. The other happened whilst we were taking our evening walk upon the quay, and was so severe, that one house came down, and another was rent several inches in the walls.

On our first arrival at Zante, we intended to have gone through Italy, but the season being too far advanced to derive any pleasure from that route, we dropped this plan, and engaged our passage in the George, Capt. Robb, bound for London. We thought ourselves fortunate in arriving at Zante in the time of their vintage, where we had great variety of fruits, particularly grapes, all of which were remarkably fine, especially the small currant brought to this country. Any quantity of them may be eaten without danger. Besides currants, wine and oil made from olives are exported from Zante.

The government of this island is shocking to human nature, and could only be exercised amongst the infidels: here a son may murder his father, or a father his son, with impunity, provided he can afford a small sum to the governor in atonement for his crime.

Sept. 7. Made the island of Sicily and coast of Calabria; in the evening saw Mount Etna very distinctly, distant from the land about ten leagues; we easily perceived volumes of smoak issuing from the summit, and in the night flaming at several places.

Sept. 8th. Saw Mount Etna very plain, throwing out smoke as yesterday.

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(The rest of the Journal being uninteresting, we conclude with the following table of distances.)

	miles marched.	months sail.	days sail.
From Madras, across the peninsula to Coilong - -	582		
From Coilong to Cochin - -			3
Cochin to Bombay			13
Bombay to Muscat, Arabia Felix			24
Muscat to Abouchin in Persia -		1	6
Abouchin to Bussorah, Arabia Deserta - -			5
Bussorah to Aleppo, 313¼ hours, or	704		
Aleppo to Latachea	100		
Latachea to the Island of Cyprus			3
Cyprus to the Island of Zante		1	6
Zante to England		2	8
Total	1386	6	8

Curious Account of Whales thrown ashore on the coast of SHETLAND.

(From Neill's Tour through the Orkney and Shetland Islands.)

BY a letter from a gentleman at Uyea Sound, Unst, I was informed, that "on the 21st February 1805, no fewer than 190 small whales, from six to twenty feet long, were forced ashore at Uyea Sound; and on the 19th March thereafter, 120 more at the same spot; in all, 310. In this second shoal there were probably about 500, but very many escaped." To a series of queries addressed to the same gentleman I received in substance the following answers: "They measured from 6 to 24 feet in length: the small ones appeared to be the young of the others. They had two long and narrow pectoral fins, from between 4 and 5, to even 9 feet long. They remained at the surface of the water 10 or 15 minutes, just as the boats were near or distant. They had one small fin on the back. The people called them *bottle-noses*, and *common black whales*, but most generally *ca'ing whales*. They had a row of teeth 1½ inches long, in both jaws, about two dozen in number in each jaw. The upper jaw was rather the widest. They had no whalebone in the mouth, and had only one blow-hole, situated in a small hollow at the back of the head. Most of the females were either with young or giving suck. Many of the young ones had got no teeth. They had all very fine black skins, as soft and smooth as silk. They appeared to be very inoffensive animals, and shewed much natural affection for each other: When any one first struck the ground, it set up a kind of howling cry, and immediately others crowded to the spot, as for its relief. *Sandy giddocks* (sand lances) were found in their mouths." From information furnished by another gentleman, I further learned, that "from the tip of the nose to the last vertebra of the back-bone, the generality of the whales measured 20 feet: that the head was short and round, resembling in shape the head of a seal; and that the upper jaw projected three or four inches over the lower."—"Numbers of the females (this gentleman adds) were suckling their young when driven ashore; and while they continued alive, the milk was seen to issue from their nipples: of these they had only two, resembling the teats of a cow, but larger."

This kind of whale sometimes appears, in large herds, off the Orkney, and especially the Shetland islands. Being of a gregarious disposition, the main body of the drove follows the leading whales, as a flock of sheep follows the wedders. Hence the name *ca'ing whales*, bestowed on them

them by the natives, who well know that if they are able to guide the leaders into a bay, they are sure of likewise entangling multitudes of their followers. Though the above description proves that they belong to the genus Delphinus, and are nearly allied to the Delphinus Orca or Grampus, they appear to me to differ in several respects from that, or any of the other species described by naturalists,—so much at least as to deserve the attention of gentlemen who may hereafter enjoy opportunities of accurate observation.—I shall briefly enumerate the points of dissimilarity.

The grampus has the snout "spreading upwards" according to Shaw *; "waved upwards" according to Stewart †; "sursum repando," as Linnæus expresses it. But this character was not to be found in the *ca'ing whale*, in which the nose was neither spread nor turned up at end, but rounded and dropping. But I must remark that La Cepede (the able continuator of Buffon's "Histoire Naturelle," and whose general accuracy is great) takes no notice whatever of the "waving or spreading upwards," the "sursum repando," mentioned by preceding authors.

In the grampus, according to Shaw, "the lower jaw is much wider than the upper:" in the ca'ing whale, however, we find that "the upper jaw was rather the widest."

The grampus is said, in books, to have 30 teeth in each jaw: the Uyea Sound whales had only 24 in each jaw. But La Cepede remarks, that the number of visible teeth varies with the age of the animal.

In Dr Shaw's figure of the grampus (which, I must confess, is inferior in accuracy to that of La Cepede) the pectoral fins are short and round; according to La Cepede, they are "larges et presques ovales *." In the "ca'ing whale they are said to be "long and narrow,"—thus bearing more resemblance to those of the Delphinus gladiator, (to be afterwards spoken of.)

"The back-fin," says Dr Shaw, "measures 6 feet in height." In the largest of the Uyea whales it did not exceed 2 feet. La Cepede does not make it so long as Shaw.

The eye of the ca'ing whale, I am informed, was placed higher in the head than in Shaw's figure; and the spiracle, as we have seen, was "situated in a small hollow at the back of the head," and behind the eye: no such hollow is delineated in Dr Shaw's plate; but this is probably an oversight, as it is distinctly depicted in La Cepede's representation of the same animal.

The Uyea whales had not the white spot on each shoulder, near the eye, described as appearing in the grampus, and figured by Shaw. But La Cepede only says, "On voit *souvent* derriere l'oeil une grande ta-"che blanche †."

The neck, breast, and belly, were not, I am told, white, as in the grampus, nor was there a defined line between the dark and light parts. Some of the ca'ing whales were, according to my information, quite black; others, especially females, had only a little grey on the bell.

The grampus, we are told ‡, "sel-"dom remains a moment above wa-"ter:" the Uyea whales, however, as formerly observed, "remained 10 or

* "General Zoology," *in loco.*

† "Elements of Natural History," 2 vols. 8vo.

* "Histoire Naturelle des Cetacees, par le citoyen La Cepede," p. 301. 4to, Paris l'an xii.

† "Histoire des Cetacees," &c. p. 300.

‡ Bingley's "Animal Biography," vol. ii. p. 152.

or 15 minutes at the surface, just as the boats were near or distant."

The grampus is stated by Dr Shaw "to be a very ferocious animal attacking seals and porpesses;" it has long been considered as the formidable *sea-monster* spoken of by the ancients *: but the ca'ing whale appeared to be a very inoffensive animal, and the common sand lance was observed to be its food.

Under the name of grampus, a similar animal, called by La Cepede, *Le Dauphin gladiateur*, has generally been confounded. The dorsal fin, however, stands much higher than in the grampus, and nearer to the head. The pectoral fin is long and narrow, like an oar. It is this species, and not the common grampus, that attacks whales, fastening round them like so many bull dogs, and making them bellow with pain: hence sailors call it the killer. One of this species was, in 1793, taken in the river Thames; a drawing and description of which appears to have been sent by Sir Joseph Banks to La Cepede, who has figured it in his "Histoire des Cetacees."

The small whales in question, of whatever species they be, afford a great deal of blubber; and it appears surprising that the value of the oil does not induce some of the Shetland and Orkney gentlemen, or some of the few substantial tenants, to prepare and keep in readiness an ample store of harpoons, ropes, whale lances, blubber-knives, and other implements, so as to enable their dependants to avail themselves, more completely than is at present possible, of the occasional visits of those cetaceous inhabitants of the northern seas. Harpoons and lines are indispensably necessary. The best harpoons, I believe, may be commissioned from Prestonpans at the rate of 7s. 6d. each. A single line for each harpoon would suffice, and that line needs not be of the thickness required for Greenland whales: the Greenland whale lines cost L. 5; but a line sufficient for the small whales might be had for L. 2 Sterling. Each boat might carry six harpoons and lines, provided only care were taken to keep the lines clear of each other. Each man should be furnished with a *lance*, *i. e.* a kind of spear with a wooden handle six feet long, costing 5s. each. Blubber-knives may be had at 2s. 6d. each. The hooked instrument called *tomahawk* or *pickihawk*, is also very useful for laying hold of the blubber, and keeping it on the stretch till it be cut. If the blubber is to be barrelled, it should be allowed to lie exposed to the air for a day or two, till incipient putrefaction be perceived; for the swelling that accompanies the commencement of that process would infallibly burst the barrels. It is scarce necesary to add, that a large caldron would be found very useful for boiling down the blubber.

The exertions of the Shetland tenants, with respect to such droves of small whales, must certainly be much cramped by the usage of the country, which I have now to relate, and which appears to me equally destitute

* The *small eyed cachalot* (Physeter microps) must certainly be a much more terrible looking-animal. Its head is very large, forming indeed nearly a half of the whole body, which is from 40 to 60 feet long. It is known to be very ferocious, having been seen to attack and tear to pieces the huge Greenland whale. It is not without reason, therefore, that La Cepede rather considers this animal as the *sea-monster* of the ancient mythologists,—from the devouring jaws of which Perseus delivered the fair candidate for the prize of beauty (Andromeda) and the horrific aspect of which struck terror into the fiery steeds of Hippolytus. It was a cachalot of this kind that was, in the end of the year 1769, stranded at Cramond, near Edinburgh, and which attracted many thousands of spectators from that city. (Stark's Picture ofEdinburgh, p. 465.)

titute of foundation in law and in equity. I shall state the usage in the words of Mr Giffard of Busta, which are certainly above all exception: "As soon as the whales are got ashore," (*i. e.* by the exertions of the people, who, surrounding them with boats, embay them, and force them ashore) "the bailie of the parish is "advertised, who comes to the place, "and takes care that none of them "are embezzled; and he acquaints "the Admiral thereof, who forth-"with goes there, and holds a court, "where the fiscal presents a petition, "reciting the number of whales, &c. "that the judge may give judgment "thereupon, according to law and "the country practice. Whereupon "the Admiral ordains the whales "driven ashore to be divided in three "equal parts; one to belong to him-"self; one to the salvers; and the "third to the proprietor of the "ground on which the whales are "driven ashore*." It is added, that the minister of the parish demands tithes of them, and that the bailie of the parish claims the heads as a perquisite. Mr Giffard fortunately informs us, that the "biggest" of the whales of which he is speaking, "are from 18 to twenty feet long."

Let us now examime how the law stands on this subject. "By the *Leges Forestarum*, § 17.," (says Mr Erskine †) "all *great* whales belong "to the King, and also such smaller "whales as may not be drawn from "the water to the nearest part of "the land on a wain with six oxen. "But no whales have, for at least a "century past, been claimed, either "by the King, or by the Admiral "his donatary, but such as were of "a size considerably larger than "there described."

Now it is certain, that, by the old law already mentioned, great whales, either of the mysticete or cachalot kind, might be claimed as royal property. But, in the first place, at no period does the royal claim appear to have extended to any other than great whales; and, 2dly, This royal right is scarce ever known to have been exercised in cases where even large whales were forced ashore by the industry of the subjects. It is at best an ungracious law, and has very properly been suffered to fall nearly into desuetude in other parts of the British dominions. If the King have thus waved his legal right to great whales found on our coasts, we might perhaps expect that his Noble Donatary in Shetland would follow his example. But, at all events, the right which may lawfully be claimed by the donatary, or his depute the Admiral of Shetland, cannot be more extensive than the disused and latent right of the Sovereign himself. Now if the above criterion were applied to the ca'ing whales of Shetland, none of them, I apprehend, would be found to fall under the denomination of "*great* whales." But, it may here be stated, that, by an *ordonnance* of Louis XIV., small whales became royal property, "when "they had run aground upon the "shore." but if they were caught *en pliene mer*, they became the property of the captor*. Our law, it is to be presumed, will be interpreted with a similar regard to equity, and as favourably for the subject. If the *ca'ing whales* be attacked "en pleine mer," surrounded by boats, embayed and urged ashore by the people, they seem fairly to become the fruit of labour, and cannot, we conceive, be interfered with under the pretence of the royal right, without the most manifest injustice.

An

* Account of Zetland. by Thomas Giffard of Basta, 1733, in *Bibliotheca Britannica topographica*, No. 38.

† Institute, b. ii. tit i. § 10.

* Erksine *ubi supra*.

An Account of the Expences of his MAJESTY'S *Civil Government in* SCOTLAND, *in the year* 1805;

Made up by the Barons of Exchequer at Edinburgh, pursuant to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons.

Paid out of the Public Revenue.

	L.	*s.*	*d.*
GREAT and Privy Seals, and Lord Clerk Register, including allowance for the support of the Register Office,	8547	10	0
Courts of Session, Justiciary, and Exchequer, and their Officers, including expence of Circuits,	44,404	18	0½
Judge of the Admiralty Court, Judges of Commissary Court at Edinburgh, and Director of the Chancery,	752	15	2½
Office of Lord Lyon King of Arms,	801	6	2½
Sheriffs and Stewards Depute in Scotland, and their Substitutes	14,668	11	8½
Equivalent Company,	10,600	0	0
Trustees for Fisheries and Manufactures,	2900	0	0
Sheriffs and Stewards Depute in Scotland, the balances due them for making up their annual accounts of disbursements in the public service,	4858	14	2
Miscellaneous Services,	285	0	0
Total paid out of the Public Revenue, exclusive of 6d. and 1s. deductions,	L.86,918	15	4
Deduction of 6d. per pound from salaries, &c. retained per acts 7 and 12 Geo. I.	942	19	10½
Deductions of 1s. per pound, from salaries &c. retained per act 31 Geo. II.	1583	0	1½
Total Expences of his Majesty's Civil Government in Scotland for five years, next preceding and including 1805, paid out of the public revenue,	414,997	19	7

Paid out of the King's Revenue.

Heritable Usher of Scotland,	182	16	3
Knight Marshall of Scotland,	251	16	1½
His Majesty's Household,	1857	1	5½
Salaries and allowances to Professors in Universities,	1231	10	10
Church of Scotland,	2937	10	0
His Majesties charities and bounties,	2000	0	0
Salaries to Officers of the Order of the Thistle,	422	10	0
Secretary and Receiver General to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,	370	0	0
Miscellaneous Services,	932	16	8
Expence of criminal prosecutions,	2000	0	0
Total paid out of the King's Revenue, exclusive of 6d. and 1s. deduction,	L. 12,186	1	4

De-

Deduction of 6d per pound retained from salaries, &c. per act 7 and 12 Geo. I. - - - -	L.142	18	7¼
Deduction of 1s. per pound retained from salaries, &c. per act 31 Geo. II. - - - - - -	150	4	5¼
Total expences of his Majesty's Civil Government in Scotland for five years, and including 1805, paid out of the King's Revenue, - - - - - -	92,465	19	6
Total	L.477,483	19	1

Examined and certified by
FRANCIS ANDERSON, Dep. Aud.

Historical Particulars respecting BROUGHTY CASTLE.

IN the last number of our Magazine, when speaking of Broughty Castle, we mentioned that we should give our readers an account of the sieges it underwent anno 1548-9, as described by *Monsieur de Beague, or Beaugué*, in a small tract of extreme rarity, which was published at Paris in 1556, and which was afterwards translated by Abercromby, the author of the Martial Atchievements, but which probably few of our readers may have met with.

It may be premised, that *Monsieur de Dessé*, the commanding officer of the French forces, had some time before landed in Scotland at the head of nearly 6000 select troops, among whom was a considerable body of Germans, under the command of *Count Rimgrave.*

Beague's narrative proceeds as follows:—

"I have spoke elsewhere of my Lord Gray *, and now 'tis time to tell my reader, that this gentleman was so deeply engag'd in the English faction, as to deliver into their hands one of his houses call'd Fort de Gray (Brochty) a castle so conveniently situated upon the river of Tay, that when the tide is in, ships of 350 tuns may ride at Anchor within 100 or 80 paces of it. The Earl of Arran had already made two attempts to recover this place; and both times he employ'd at least 8000 men and 8 pieces of cannon: but he fail'd in the first, by reason that a more urging occasion requir'd his presence and arms elsewhere: And as for the second, the Earl of Argile, who commanded the siege, made a truce with the garrison for a set time, and before it came to expire, the English sent such succours as oblig'd him to dislodge, and so much the rather, because his Highlanders had lain before it as long as they were obliged to serve: the English did more, they seiz'd upon a little hill distant from Brochty about 900 paces; and here, altho' they made but a sorry use of the wonderful situation of the place, and the other advantages they were possess'd of; yet they built a very fine fortress, and spar'd no cost to render it admirable, and to furnish it with men and ammunition of all sorts: Nay, assur'd, that by this way they had open'd to themselves an easie and secure entry to the very center of Scotland, they sent from thence, betwixt 16 and 1700 lances, and some English, both foot and horse, to Dundee, which they enter'd

* Abercromby says, That this was not the Scottish Nobleman of that name, but the English *Lord De Grey*—a fact in which we suspect he was mistaken.

ter'd without opposition. For, tho' this last is one of the most beautiful, rich and populous towns in the kingdom, and tho' 'twere easie to render it impregnable; yet, as the Scots have ever been careless to fortify their country, those in Dundee had no other defence but the walls of their private houses: Mr de Dessé, being inform'd of this, sent off Count Rimgrave with his two companies of Germans, and Mr d'Etauges with one of French; and he himself, upon the head of most of the remainder of his forces, follow'd them as quickly as he could.

"This expedition (as all the others undertaken by Mr de Dessé) was projected, and gone about with all imaginable prudence and secrecy: but 'twas not possible to conceal these movements from the English, who, upon advice that we were about to visit them, demolish'd the fortifications they had commenced and diligently carry'd on during the space of 8 days at Dundee, riff'd the houses, set the town on fire; and so retir'd to their two forts of Brochty, at the distance of a French league, or thereby. They had the good luck to have employ'd faithful spies on this occasion, else they had been intercepted by the way. For Count Rimgrave with his arquebusiers on horse-back, and Mr d'Etauges with his cavalry had gone before, with a design to give employment to the enemy, till the foot should likewise come up with them: But as they enter'd the town, thinking to have given an unforeseen alarm to the surpriz'd enemy, they had the mortification to find no body in it but some poor women and a few men, who were labouring hard to extinguish those flames the English had kindl'd.

"Two days after this disappointment, the officers, I have nam'd, went upon the head of their companies to view the new fortress built by the English at Brochty. They advanc'd so very nigh, that those within it must either draw out, or allow themselves to be brav'd at the foot of their walls. They choos'd to sally out, and we had a very warm rencounter. Our Germans drove back the foremost to the foot of the base-court of their fort, and there met with the superplus of their forces, who receiv'd our men within the reach of the ordonance of the place: Yet our captains and soldiers, undaunted with the danger, repulsed them again and again, till seeing a proper time, they retired towards Dundee, facing about as they found it expedient, and observing to a nicety all the punctilios of honour required on such occasions. Indeed Count Rimgrave and his Germans have signaliz'd themselves so eminently in all the exploits of this war, that 'tis certain, no nation on earth could have exprest more courage or fidelity, than they have shewn. As for Mr d'Etauges, his merit is beyond the reach either of flattery or malice, and the company, he had in Scotland for his Majesty's service, was one of the finest and most compleat I have any where seen.

"After the various undertakings and successes of this campagne, to prevent the English from getting any more footing in those parts of the kingdom, Mr de Dessé appointed Dundee to be fortify'd. For which purpose he left 7 companies of French, and two of Scots in the place, with pioneers, cannon and other necessary ammunition to make it tenable. This done, he return'd to Edinburgh, and it being now high time to give some ease and respite from fatigue to his wearied soldiers, he sent the residue of the army to quarter in the towns of St Andrews, St Johnstoun, Aberdeen, Montrose, Blackness, and some other villages, of the shire of Fyfe."

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"But

"But to proceed in the history commenced, I shall recount what happ'ned to Mr d'Etauges at Brochty to the end, that, if it hold true, that *what is, has always some conformity with what has been*; my readers, from things past, whether well or ill managed, may form observations useful to present or future occurrencies.

"Mr d'Etauges was commandant of the garrison of Dundee, one of the best towns in Scotland, situated upon the river Tay, and very capable of being fortified, if the design already begun is but followed out; it lyes at a league's distance from the fort of Brochty. This last was possess'd by the English; and it is a place, which for a thousand advantages, would seem impregnable by the greatest army. The garrison of Dundee consisted of Mr d'Etauges his own company of horse, all very well mounted and armed, seven companies of French foot, and two of Scots, the one of foot, and t'other of horse: All these with one consent had made frequent attempts upon the English at Brochty; and knowing how to improve an advantage, and to nick an opportunity, they had never fail'd of having the better of them. By this means the enemy were brought to that pass, that they durst not stir abroad; or if they did, they were sure to keep always within the reach of an Arquebuse of their own walls. For this reason, Mr d'Etauges so much undervalued them, that one day he resolved to go with a very small backing to see a little bark that was cast away nigh Brochty. To this effect he put on a coat of Spanish leather, and without any arms, but his sword and dagger, mounts a very fine Turkish horse, and having desir'd seven or eight gentlemen of his own retinue, to arm and follow him, rides off at a good rate, designing only to take the air and pleasure of the fields for some two or three hours. But Beauchatel, who was by him at the time, thought fit to play a surer game; he caus'd about five and twenty of our men to arm, and, upon their head, rode after his Captain with full speed. Mr d'Etauges had been already discover'd by the English: For all that tract of ground, that lyes between Dundee and Brochty, is a large and even plain, the way is marishy, and by consequence deep and uneasie in the winter time. and it is all in sight of the fort, by reason of its being built upon the top of a rising hill in the midst of the plain, about a hundred paces from the river of Tay. The garrison had no sooner descry'd Mr d'Etauges upon the road from Dundee, than they began to discharge their cannon: for, of all the nations in the world, the English are those who set the highest value upon the fire of their artillery, and who depend most upon it, a maxim perhaps of some use to terrify others, but altogether unprofitable with relation to the French, who now a-days are taught both to defend themselves, and to attack their enemy, in defiance of this artificial thunder, they fear not. Neither did it hinder Mr d'Etauges from going round the fort, and viewing it on all sides, as he had often done before. This animated the English to break out upon him, which accordingly was perform'd by some Spaniards who belong'd to Peeter Negre; and by eleven Italians who a little before had been mounted and arm'd by Mr d'Etauges's liberality, and who, in return to his good offices, had turn'd their coats, and now endeavour'd to hurt one they were so many ways indebted to. And now he was join'd by Beauchatel and his twenty-five horse, all brave lusty fellows, that had never fail'd to do well; he kept them by him some time in order to draw out the Spaniards

and

and Italians as far as he could; then seeing his time, and observing that they were about to turn back to their fort, he gave them a most furious onset, felling to the ground such as were slowest in the retrait. His men, conform to their orders, had engag'd those that advanc'd to second the Spaniards; and as he himself was about to take his advantage, and to charge the enemy a second time, his horse in wheeling about in a marish place, fell upon his right-side: He did all he could to get free of the bog, and to retire in haste, but was surrounded by more than three hundred English, Spaniards and Italians. Thus he must alight from his horse, and trust his deliverance to nothing but his native strength; indeed he fought, unarmed as he was, with a resolution that surpasses belief, but being environ'd on all hands, he was at last made a prisoner. Beauchatel seeing him thus worsted, fac'd about, charg'd a-new, and did all that was possible to rescue him: But the English carried him off immediately, and retir'd to their fort, leaving the Spaniards and Italians under the favour of their artillery, to make head against Beauchatel; and so our men were forced to retrait with a loss so much the more grating, that it was the first they had got at the hands of the English, and (which was worse) to leave behind them an officer of that worth. For the truth is, Mr d'Etauges, besides that he was naturally brave, had such an easie and familiar deportment with the soldiery, that always, but when in action, he express'd more regard to their liberty than to his own preeminency."

Thus far *Monsieur de Beague*. We formerly mentioned, that afterwards, in the year 1550, the garrisons at Broughty and Balgillo, having been neglected by their friends in England, and neither supplied with provisions, arms, or ammunition, were at length forced to surrender to the allied armies of Scots, Germans, and French, commanded by *Des Thermes*, the successor of De Dessé. This happened on the 20th of February in that year.

Parallel between the EDINBURGH *and* GLASGOW *System of* POLICE.

To the Editor.

SIR,

THE system of Police lately adopted for the security of this city, having now been in force during a length of time sufficient for enabling us to form some estimate of its nature and consequences, the period seems now come for determining how far, in its present state, it deserves to be continued. Nothing appears to me better calculated to throw light upon this subject, than a parallel between the two great cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, of which the latter enjoys a police confessedly excellent. I shall compare them, first in regard to the protection afforded to the inhabitants, and then in regard to the expence incurred for obtaining that protection.

In Glasgow, all the watchmen have fixed stations, at a small distance from each other, to which they remain invariably attached. By this means the whole city is kept constantly under their eye; no part of it is ever destitute of an officer of police. On the least tumult arising in any quarter, the nearest watchman instantly rings his bell; the same thing is done by the two next him, by whom it is repeated; thus every man successively gives the alarm to his neighbours, and presently police officers pour in from all quarters, in sufficient numbers to overwhelm any band of rioters who are likely to be collected in one place. If any person, in passing through the streets

at

at night, has reason to apprehend meeting with danger on his way, he has only to apply to one of the watchmen, who, by delivering him successively to their neighbours, will enable him to reach home in perfect safety.

From this brief statement, it must, I think, be evident that the Glasgow system of police affords the inhabitants every degree of security which a police can afford; it takes every precaution against accidents which human prudence admits of. The streets are thus rendered as secure at midnight as in broad day light.

Now, Sir, I think it will be admitted that no such observation can apply to our metropolis. When we go out at night, we see no police officer, no symptom of security, no means of protection against violence. The only sign which the police give of their existence, is by calling aloud the hour of the night as they pass our doors, which, from the extent of their bounds, they do not do oftener than four or five times a night. But if the police officers pass any particular spot not oftener than four or five times a night, it must be a hundred to one if they happen to come up when any riot is going on. And I cannot but observe that this noise which they make, however proper it may be in some circumstances, is peculiarly ill suited to their migratory system, since it must be a warning to all evil-doers that their enemy is approaching, and consequently a convenient hint for them to slip out of the way. The protection which our streets derive from the police, must therefore, I think, be allowed to be next to nothing.

Having thus compared the advantage of the two systems, let us now compare the expence. The whole annual expence of police establishment in Glasgow, including lighting and cleaning the streets, (as stated by the report of the Incorporations) amounts to no more than L.5752..9..8½ In Edinburgh, the expence of watching alone has amounted in a year to L.5372..18..9½. In addition to this a further sum for watch-boxes, &c. to the amount of L.1789..9..1 has been levied, making in all L.7163..7..10½. These assessments are exclusive of the revenue arising from the dung, which in Edinburgh is very considerable; the assessment of 2½ per cent. for lighting and cleaning, amounting to nearly L.4500; and the amount of the fines; the whole forming an aggregate not under L.14,000. The expence of the Edinburgh establishment therefore is considerably more than double that of Glasgow. Now, Sir, how does this happen? How does Glasgow, for so moderate a contribution, receive such ample protection, while Edinburgh, for a sum so much larger, receives hardly any protection? Surely there must be some radical defect in the present system, which ought to be thoroughly investigated. Indeed, considering how well the institution at Glasgow seems to have succeeded in every respect, I do not see how we can do better than to place that of Edinburgh exactly on the same footing.

Other very material objections have been made; such as the absolute power with which the superintendant is invested, the obstacles thrown in the way of appeal, and the creation of new and arbitrary offences. These certainly deserve consideration: but nothing I think can shew more clearly than the above parallel, the necessity for some radical change in the present system.

M.

Mr.

MR Dalzell was born about the year 1718, in the parish of Ratho, a few miles west from Edinburgh. His father was a respectable and industrious farmer. He received the first elements of his education in the parish school, from whence he went to attend the schools and university of Edinburgh. Here he distinguished himself by the purity of his morals as well as by the zeal and success with which he studied. He was designed for the church; and in Scotland it is usual for young men intended for that profession, to spend a few years as tutors in some opulent family. He was recommended in this character to the late Earl of Lauderdale, then looking out for a tutor to his eldest son, who has since made such a distinguished figure in the political world. He for some time superintended his studies at home, attended along with him the lectures of the celebrated Professor Millar of Glasgow, and afterwards accompanied him to Paris.

On the 27th of May 1779, soon after his return from the Continent, Mr Hunter, professor of Greek, died; and on the recommendation of the late Earl of Lauderdale, he was appointed to succeed to that important office. From this time began his career of distinguished public usefulness. From the moment of his appointment, he thought only how to communicate that passion which he himself felt, for the richest and most polished language of antiquity. He adopted the use of Moore's Grammar, the shortest, the most accurate, and the most easily intelligible that had been published. To supply the deficiency of its latter part, he dictated lessons, short, perspicuous, elegant as the Rules of Moore. His supplementary syntax of the prepositions, and other parts of speech, was admirable. He explained the passages of Herodotus, of Xenophon, of Thucydides, of Homer, of which the sentiments and imagery were the most adapted to win upon young minds. Of a frame of mind remarkably congenial with that of Plato; he took delight to select the beauties of that philosopher's Dialogues, for the use of his pupils. He instructed them in the clearest and most lively parts of the Critical and Ethical tracts of Aristotle. The tragedies of Sophocles and Euripides furnished scenes of which the interest particularly assisted his endeavours in favour of Grecian learning. From the Lyric and Pastoral poets, from Æsop, Ælian, Theophrastus, Lucian, from the Epigrammatists, and especially from Demosthenes and the other orators, he culled whatever was the most intelligible and attractive to young minds. These selections formed the course of readings, in which it was his desire to engage and detain his students for at least four or five sessions. At first, he only indicated what books he wished the students to provide themselves with, for the readings in their respective classes. But the variety and the expence were too great; and his zeal for the revival of the Greek learning, and the interest he took in the instruction of his pupils, excited him to compile and print, at a considerable expence, and with extraordinary pains and labour, a series of collections out of the Greek authors, including all those passages which he wished to explain in teaching the language. These were printed in several volumes under the title of *Collectanea*.

The Collectanea Majora were in two volumes 8vo, of which the first contained Extracts from the most celebrated Greek prose writers, and the other from the poets. The Collectanea Minora formed a smaller volume, and contained specimens from some of the easiest authors in both

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was, in particular, a favourite with the students. It reviewed the studies of the session; exhorted to ardent diligence during the vacation; pointed out the books the fittest to be then read; indicated the proper exercises in composition; dwelt affectingly upon the charms of classical literature, and of virtue; and, in a strain of the finest Christian and Platonic enthusiasm, taught the heart to elevate itself, through the survey of the works of nature up to nature's God. Such was his conduct as a Professor for a period of nearly thirty years. His pupils regarded him with the affection due to a parent, and usually met from him the beneficence of a father's love. Hundreds have been introduced by him into situations as tutors, and into other honourable connexions, which proved the means of their subsequent advantageous and useful establishment in the world. His advice was confided to by parents, in respect to their children's education, more perhaps than that of any other man in any university, or other seminary, in the three kingdoms. Upon the institution of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, he was persuaded to undertake the functions of secretary to its literary class. At the death of the learned Professor of oriental languages, Dr James Robertson, Mr Dalzell was, in October 1793, chosen to succeed him as keeper of the public library of the university, for which his industry and capacity of minute attention peculiarly qualified him. Of the manner in which he discharged this office, some idea may be formed by a very interesting memoir of his assistant Duke Gordon, which he communicated to this magazine in January 1802; in which he warmly does justice to the humble merit of that deserving person.

On the death of his father-in law, Dr Drysdale, which happened on the 16th June 1788, he became a candidate for the office of Clerkship, which was thereby left vacant. Here every thing seemed to be against him; for besides that this office had never been held by any but a clergyman, he was opposed by the late Dr Carlyle, so distinguished by his talents, and his public services to the church. He prevailed after a hard struggle; which strikingly proves the high esteem in which his character was held. He was much valued and loved by the private society among whom he lived. Among his particular friends were the late Dr Gilbert Stuart, Dr Russel, Mr Liston the ambassador, Mr Porter an eminent Russia merchant; the late Dr William Robertson the historian; the late venerable Lord Monboddo, Mr Dugald Stewart, Mr Christison, and many others, the most eminent for virtue, rank, and talents.

After a lingering illness, he died on the 8th December 1806. As his infirmities had for some years before disqualified him from regularly performing the duties of his class, Mr Dunbar had, about a year before, with the entire approbation of himself and the other members of the university, been appointed to succeed him. The same gentleman has since been nominated to supply his place as Librarian. His correspondence with Heyne, and other men of learning abroad, encroached a good deal upon his hours of leisure. He has enriched the volumes of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, with a variety of interesting communications in biography, or on subjects of erudition. In 1793, he published the posthumous sermons of his father-in-law, the learned and judicious Dr John Drysdale, accompanied by a memoir of the author. He gave a value to Chevalier's description of the plain of Troy, by translating and illustrating it.—He was in stature among the tallest of the middle size; his complexion was fair; his

his aspect mild, sweet, and unavoidably interesting; there was peculiar power of ingenuous expression in the modest, almost timid serenity of his blue eye; his features were plump and full, but without heaviness or grossness: his address, in accosting a stranger, or in the general course of conversation, was singularly graceful, captivating, and yet unpresuming. He took little exercise, but in occasional walks in the King's Park, which was the rural scene the most easily accessible from his residence in the college. An attic propriety, a golden moderation, seemed to pervade all his habits in common life. He was eminently temperate, yet hospitable and convivial. In the tenderest connection of domestic life he was truly fortunate, having married the eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr John Drysdale, a lady whose temper, taste, good sense, accomplishments, and turn of manners, were entirely in unison with his own. She survives, with the children of their marriage, to mourn his premature loss.

The following is a list of the papers which he furnished to the Royal Society:

1. On certain analogies observed by the Greeks in the use of their letters, and particularly of the letter Στγμα, read December 19, 1785, and Nov. 17, 1787.

2. A Memoir of Dr Drysdale, read the 17th December 1792, and which was afterwards prefixed to the two volumes of his sermons.

3. M. Chevalier's Tableau de la Plaine de Froye, illustrated and confirmed from the observations of subsequent travellers and others. Read April 6, 1797.

We understand Mr Dalzell had for some years been engaged in collecting materials for a history of the College of Edinburgh, with lives of the most eminent among its early professors. This, executed with his industry and precision, would have been a most interesting work.

Scottish Review.

Original Memoirs written during the Great Civil War; being the Life of Sir Henry Slingsby, and Memoirs of Captain Hodgson, &c. 8vo. 397 pp.

It is generally observed that history cannot be written with advantage till some ages have elapsed after the events to which it relates. And this is unquestionably true with regard to such a regular and dignified narrative, as may exhibit a complete view of the events that have occurred in any particular period. But we had formerly occasion to observe, that a few contemporary tracts, full of the passions and interests of the moment, may form an useful supplement to this general history. They may present us with those features which, in such a narrative, are so softened and blended as to be hardly perceptible; they give us *the very age and body of the time*. The present volume contains a well-chosen collection of such tracts, written during the civil wars, a period teeming with great events, and during which society assumed so peculiar an aspect, as to render a minute and faithful portrait of it extremely desirable. The first part of the volume consists of the memoirs of Sir Henry Slingsby, an adherent of the king, and a faithful followes of his fortunes.—The following extract from a well-written account of him prefixed, may give an idea of the scenes which are here described.

Charles, having taken the final step of raising his royal standard, appointed persons of known loyalty and attachment to his person, to call out the trained bands of the various counties, in order to counterbalance the parliamentary militia. Sir Henry Slingsby was

was appointed to command those of York; but from the backwardness of the inhabitants, that design miscarried. His zeal for the royal cause next induced him to propose to raise a regiment of infantry; but from want of arms, his offer could not for the present be accepted. At this time he witnessed the transactions before Hull, the prelude to the bloody tragedy which followed. Shortly after the king left York, Lord Fairfax entertained a design of seizing Knaresborough castle for the parliament, but was anticipated by our author, who took possession of it for the king, and delivered it up to Sir Robert Hutton, appointed to the command by the Earl of Cumberland.

On the 13th Dec. 1643, Sir Henry Slingsby, being then in York, received a commission as Colonel in the king's service, and succeeded in raising a regiment by means of his extensive influence in the county. The first duty of this new corps was to escort the queen, then landed from Holland in Burlington bay. Sir Henry was in York during the blockade and siege in 1644, and when that city surrendered after the battle of Long Marston Moor, he retreated to Cumberland with Sir Thomas Glenham, and, after some stay in these parts, returned with Sir Marmaduke Langdale for the purpose of joining the king. This they executed after many skirmishes and much loss, fighting their way through all the middle counties until they arrived at Oxford in the end of December 1644.

In the spring of the following year, Charles commenced the last and most calamitous of his campaigns. Sir Henry Slingsby witnessed the storm of Leicester and the battle of Naseby, and accompanied the king in his retreat into Wales, and in the rapid march by which he hoped to join the army of Montrose, and which terminated by his being forced to take refuge in Newark. This garrison being commanded by Lord Bellasyse, our author's brother-in-law, he was induced to remain and share his fate after the king's return to Oxford. During an obstinate siege by the Scottish army, the garrison of Newark was surprised to learn, that the king, for whom they held the castle, had thrown himself into the camp of the besiegers. This extraordinary intelligence was followed by an order from his majesty to surrender the place, which having been obeyed, Sir Henry went to attend the king in the Scottish army, and near Topcliffe was formally dismissed from his service, after having borne arms from the very beginning of the war till its conclusion. P. vii.

He then lived in retirement for a considerable time till the death of Charles I. when he abruptly breaks off with the deepest expressions of sorrow and regret. We are informed, however, that some time after, retaining still the most ardent attachment to the Royal family, he engaged in some schemes formed for their restoration, on the discovery of which he was kept in close imprisonment; and some years afterwards, when a new plot was formed, altho' he had no share in it, yet Cromwell determined to bring him to the scaffold. He seems to have been a worthy man, full of honour, loyalty, and humanity. The narrative is rather meagre, tho' it derives considerable interest from the scenes to which it relates.

The following passage gives a curious view of the change in the value of money.

> The number we are, at this time, in household, is thirty persons, whereof sixteen are men-servants, and eight women, besides ourselves. Our charge every year is much at one certainty, being well accommodated with good, faithful, and diligent servants, in their several offices, so that at least every year I spend in housekeeping L. 500. P. 25.

The memoirs of Captain John Hodgeson next follow, and form a counterpart to the preceding part of the volume: for this gentleman is a staunch republican, and constant adherent to Cromwell. It begins with the taking of Leeds by Fairfax in 1643-4, and continues till after the restoration. We have here a particular account of the expedition of Cromwell into Scotland. The following is a specimen of the kind

of

of humour which was relished in this army.

Well, that night we pitched at Mordington, about the house. Our officers were looking out at a window, hearing a great shout amongst the soldiers, they spied a soldier with a Scots kirn * on his head. Some of them had been purveying abroad, and had found a vessel filled with Scots cream; and, bringing the reversions to their tents, some got dishfuls, and some hatfuls; and the cream growing low in the vessel, one would have a modest drink, and heaving up the kirn, another lifts it up, and the man was lost in it, and all the cream trickles down his apparel, and his head fast in the tub; this was a merriment to the officers, as Oliver loved an innocent jest. P. 129.

We extract his account of the battle of Dunbar, which may serve as a supplement to the official account which we gave in last number, from another part of this work.

We marched to Musselburgh, where we shipped near five hundred sick men for Berwick. Our army grew weaker every day than another; and as we were drawing homeward towards Haddington, the Scot came up close to us; and it was a misty evening. Colonel Chas. Fairfax's regiment of foot, and a regiment of horse, being drawn to the guard on the outside of the town, in the place the enemy was designed to enter, our men being in readiness, beat them back, and the Highlanders threw down their arms, and run for it. The next morning was the Sabbath, and our officers were consulting on which side of the town to fight them; and drawing several regiments on the west side of the town, we were presently ordered to retreat, and to leave the town of Haddington betwixt us. We staid until about ten o'clock, had been at prayer in several regiments, sent away our waggons and carriages towards Dunbar, and not long afterwards marched, a poor, shattered, hungry, discouraged army; and the Scots pursued very close, that our rear guard had much ado to secure our poor weak foot, that was not able to march up. We drew near Dunbar towards night, and the Scot ready to fall upon our rear: Two guns played upon them, and so they drew off, and left us that night, having got us into a pound as they reckoned. The next morning was very tempestuous, and they had blocked up our way for England. A great clough was betwixt the armies, and it could be no less than a mile of ground betwixt their right wing, near Roxburgh house, and their left wing; they had a great mountain behind them, which was prejudicial, as God ordered it. Our poor army drew up about swamps and bogs, not far from Dunbar, and could not pitch a tent all that day. About nine o'clock at night we had a council of war called; and, debating the case what to do, many of the colonels were for shipping the foot, and the horse to force their passage; but honest Lambert was against them in all that matter, he being active the day before in observing the disadvantage the Scots might meet with in the posture they were drawn up in, and gave us reasons, and great encouragements to fight; first, we had great experience of the goodness of God to us, while we kept close together; and if we parted we lost all: Secondly, there was no time to ship the foot, for the day would be upon us, and we should lose all our carriages: Thirdly, we had great advantage of them in their drawing up; if we beat their right wing, we hazarded their whole army, for they would be all in confusion, in regard they had not great ground to traverse their regiments betwixt the mountain and the clough: Fourthly, they had left intervals in their bodies, upon the brink of the hill, that our horse might march a troop at once, and so the foot; and the enemy could not wheel about, nor oppose them, but must put themselves into disorder: Lastly, our guns might have fair play at their left wing, while we were fighting their right. These, with other reasons, altered the council; and one steps up, and desires that Col. Lambert might have the conduct of the army that morning, which was granted by the General freely. Towards morning we were ordered to march down to Roxburgh house, all the whole army, neither re-

regard-

* Alias *kurn*; in the south of England pronounced *churn*.

garding tents nor baggage: and as our regiment was marching in the head of the horse, a cornet was at prayer in the night, and I appointed one of my officers to take my place. I rid to hear him, and he was exceedingly carried on in the duty. I met with so much of God in it, as I was satisfied deliverance was at hand: And coming to my command, did encourage the poor weak soldiers, which did much affect them, which when it came to it, indeed, a little one was as David, and the house of David as the angel of the Lord *.—The day broke, and we in disorder, and the Major General a wanting, being ordering the guns: The General was impatient; the Scots a preparing to make the attempt upon us, sounding a trumpet, but soon desisted. At last the Major-General came, and ordered Packer, major to the General's regiment, Gough's, and our two foot regiments, to march about Roxburgh house, towards the sea, and so to fall upon the enemy's flank, which was done with a great deal of resolution; and one of the Scots brigades of foot would not yield, though at push of pike and butt end of the musket, until a troop of our horse charged from one end to another of them, and so left them at the mercy of the foot. The General himself comes in the rear of our regiment, and commands to incline to the left; that was, to take more ground, to be clear of all bodies: And we did so, and horse and foot were engaged all over the field; and the Scots all in confusion: And, the sun appearing upon the sea, I heard Nol say, "Now let God arise, and his enemies shall be scattered;" and he, following us as we slowly marched, I heard him say, "I profess they run!" and then was the Scots army all in disorder and running, both right wing, and left, and main battle. They had routed one another, after we had done their work on the right wing: and we, coming up to the top of the hill with the straggling parties, that had been engaged, kept them from bodying; and so the foot threw down their arms, and fled towards Dunbar, our pin fold, and there they were surrounded and taken. The horse fled what way they could get, ours pursued towards Haddington; and the General made a halt, and sung the hundred and seventeenth psalm; and by that time they had done, their party was increased, and advancing; the Scots ran, and were no more heard of that fight. The commander of our army was busy in securing prisoners, and the whole bag and baggage; and, afterwards, we returned to bless God in our tents, like Issachar *, for the great salvation afforded to us that day.

P. 142.

Our author complains grievously of the hardships he suffered after the restoration; and indeed his party was of course viewed with a very suspicious eye, and seems to have been exposed to prosecution on very slight pretences. Thus he says,

The next trouble I was in, was about returning some money to London †; and having been at Leeds on a Tuesday, and a neighbour of mine with me, in our return homeward we lighted of a soldier that came from York, who was a trooper, and relieved from his duty; and passing by my neighbour's door in the twilight, a maid-servant tells her master, Michael Boulton, that I was ridden up with two troopers, well armed; and he, in the morning, goes to inform Sir John Armitage, that I had two troop of horse at my house, well armed and appointed; and as I was informed, Sir John writ to the king's secretary about it, and informed with so much confidence and assurance that it was so, and that there had been a dangerous meeting at Mr Joshua Horton's in Sowerby, that the king, being acquainted with this, sent for the Duke of Albemarle, and acquainting him with it, he gave no credit to it in regard he knew me: yet, notwithstanding, a commission was granted to several gentlemen in the county to examine the matter, and chiefly to Major Goodricke, who was sent

* Zechariah, chap. xii. 8.

* Deuteronomy, chap. xxxiii. 18.

† The Officers who had served under Cromwell, or the Parliament, were prohibited from approaching within 20 miles of London, by royal proclamation.

sent down with it, who prosecuted it with a great deal of vigilance Their appointed place to meet was at Bradford; and if they had found any thing against me, Major Smithson was there to have carried me away. They came to examine witnesses; and, as I was informed, one John Drake, Boulton's servant, was called in, and they asked him, if he knew Captain Hodgson? and he said he did, as a good loving neighbour; but they asked him, what he had heard, or knew, of two troop of horse that were lately at his house one night, and what strangers he saw riding to and again by their door? He answered, that he heard their maid speaking one night, and that he had heard her say, that Mr Hodgson was ridden up with two troopers, that rid before him; and that he had seen several men and women ride up by the door, but whither they travelled he knew not. And they asked him, whether that way led to any other place than Mr Hodgson's? He said it did; for it is the high road to Halifax, and other places: And so they dismissed him; only Stephen Ellis would have had him to have gone in again, having put new words into his mouth; but it seems they made no more of it. Then they came to Sowerby plot, and several persons were examined. First, one Dobson, a blind man, that kept a public house; and they asked, what persons lit at his house such a day, and what horses he had set up in his stable? who answered, that he had not seen his stable for many years, and he did not know how many there might be: And he asked him, why his wife was not there? and he told them he had a pretty young woman to his wife, and he durst not trust her abroad in these times we lived in. And then they called a blacksmith in, and asked him, what men he saw in Sowerby such a day? who told them he saw a company of good-like men walking up and down the town. But "what," says one, "had they no arms?" "Yes," says the smith, "they had arms." "What "kind of arms?" said one: "Why," saith the smith, "such as you and other "men wear; I saw no other." "But "did not you shoe their horses?"— "Yes," saith the smith, "I set on a shoe "or two, and they paid me honestly "for them." And then they called in others, who answered to the same purpose; and so they certified an ignoramus. P. 172.

After detailing several other transactions of this kind, the narrative closes abruptly.

The last part of the volume, which is perhaps the most curious, consists of letters and official dispatches written from Cromwell's army during the time of their expedition into Scotland. The originals are stated to be in the possession of Mr Thomas Thomson, Advocate. We give a list of these articles, extracting any thing particularly curious which may occur.

1. A large relation of the fight at Leith neere Edinburgh; wherein Major General Montgomery, Collonel Straughan, with many more of quality of the Scottish party, were slaine or wounded.

This narrative begins at their first entrance into Scotland, of which the following passage contains some curious particulars:

In the march between Mordington and Copperspith we saw not any Scotchman, in Eyton and other places that we passed thorow; but the streets were full of Scotch women, pitifull, sorry creatures, clothed in white flannell, in a very homely manner; very many of them much bemoaned their husbands, who, they said, were enforced by the lairds of the towns to gange to the muster.

Friday, July 26. His excellency marched from Copperspith to Dunbarre, a port town of trade, and populous, where some Scotch foot had been the night before: but, upon the comming in of some of our scouts, ran away; so that one man might chase ten or twenty of them, not daring one of them to look back. We understand the enemy were not farre from the town, but ran away so soon as our horse drew towards them. All the men in this town, as in other places of this daies march, were fled; and not any to be seen above seven or under 70 yeeres old, but onely some few decrepid ones. P. 207.

It

It concludes with an account of the engagement of the cavalry near Musselburgh.

2 A narrative of the same events, contained in letters from Oliver Cromwell, Sir Arthur Hesilridge, and some other persons.

3. 4. Account of marches and countermarches between Leith and Stirling, in which the Protector vainly attempted to draw on the Scots to a battle.

5. 6. Accounts of the battle of Dunbar. That which is given officially by Cromwell we presented to our readers in last Magazine.

7. Account of the march to Stirling, after taking possession of Edinburgh and Leith.

8. Account of transactions in Dumfries-shire, and of overtures by Col. Kerr and Straughan, to the Lord General Cromwell about Accommodation.

9. A letter from Sir Arthur Hesilridge concerning the Scots prisoners. We have here a most lamentable account indeed of the treatment of these unfortunate persons. Sir Arthur says,

I am necessitated, upon the receipt of this, to give you a full accompt concerning the prisoners: After the battel at Dunbar, in Scotland, my lord-general writ to me, that there was about nine thousand prisoners; and that of them he had set at liberty all those that were wounded, and, as he thought, disabled for future service, and their number was, as Mr Downing writ, five thousand one hundred; the rest the general sent towards Newcastle, conducted to Berwick by Major Hobson, and from Berwick to Newcastle by some foot out of that garrison, and the troop of horse. When they came to Morpeth, the prisoners being put into a large walled garden, they eat up raw cabages, leaves, and roots, so many, as the very seed and the labour, at four pence a day, was valued at nine pounds; which cabage, as I conceive, they having fasted, as they themselves said, near eight days, poysoned their bodies; for, as they were coming from thence to Newcastle, some dyed by the way-side; and when they came to Newcastle, I put them into the greatest church in the town; and the next morning, when I sent them to Durham, about sevenscore were sick, and not able to march, and three dyed that night, and some fell down in their march from Newcastle to Durham, and dyed; and when they came to Durham, I having sent my lieutenant-colonel and my major, with a strong guard both of horse and foot, and they being there told into the great cathedral church, they could not count them to more then three thousand; altho' Colonel Fenwick writ to me, that there were about three thousand five hundred; but I believe they were not told at Berwick, and most of those that were lost, it was in Scotland; for I heard, that the officers that marched with them to Berwick were necessitated to kill about thirty, fearing the loss of them all, for they fell down in great numbers, and said they were not able to march; and they brought them far in the night, so that doubtless many ran away. P. 339.

He appears to have done every thing possible to alleviate their sufferings; however, he concludes:

Of the three thousand prisoners that my officers told into the cathedral church at Durham, three hundred from thence, and fifty from Newcastle of the seven score left behinde, were delivered to Major Clerk, by order from the councel; and there are about five hundred sick in the castle, and about six hundred yet in health in the cathedral, and most of which are, in probability, Highlanders, they being hardier then the rest, and other means to distinguish them we have not; and about sixteen hundred are dead and buried, and officers about sixty, that are at the marshall's in Newcastle. My lord-general having released the rest of the officers, and the councel having given me power to take out what I thought fit, I have granted to several well-affected persons that have salt-works at Sheels, and want servants, forty, and they have engaged to keep them to work at their salt-pans; and I have taken out more about twelve weavers, to begin a trade of linnen cloth, like unto the Scotch cloth.

cloth, and about forty laborers. I cannot give you, on this sudden, a more exact accompt of the prisoners; neither can any accompt hold true long, because they still dye daily; and, doubtless, so they will so long as any remain in prison: P. 344.

10. The articles of the rendition of Edinburgh castle to the Lord Gen. Cromwell; also an account of the taking of Kinmore Castle in Dumfries-shire.

11. A true relation of a second victory over the Scots at Hamilton, certified by an express from my Lord General. Cromwell gives here the following account of this action:

The major-general and Commissarie-general Whaley marched a few daies ago towards Glasco, and the enemie attempted his quarters in Hamilton, were entred the town, but, by the blessing of God, by a very gracious hand of Providence, without the loss of six men, as I hear of, beat them out, killed about an hundred, took also about the same number, amongst which are som prisoners of qualitie, and neer four hundred horse (as I am informed), the major-general beeing in the chase of them, to whom I have also since sent the addition of a fresh partie. Colonel Kerr (as my messenger this night tells me) is taken, his leutenant-colonel, and one that was sometime major to Col. Straughan, and Kerr's captain-lieutenant. The whole party is shattered; and give me leav to saie it, if God had not brought them upon us, wee might have march't three thousand hors to death, and not have light on ten of them: And truly 'twas a strange providence brought them upon him: for I, marching from Edenburgh, on the north side of Cloid, appointed the major general to march from Peebles to Hamilton on the south side of Cloid. I came thither by the time expected; tarried the remainder of the daie, and until neer seven a clock the next morning, apprehending the major-general would not com by reason of the waters; I beeing retreated, the enemie took encouragement, march't all that night, and came upon the major-general's quarters about two hours before daie, where it pleased the Lord to order as you have heard. The major general and commissarie-general (as he sent mee word) were still gon on in the prosecution of them, and saith, that except one hundred and fifty hors in one bodie, hee hears they are fled by 16 and 18 in a companie, all the countrie over. Robbin Mongomerie was come out of Sterling with four or five regiments of hors and dragoons, but was put to a stand when he heard of the issue of this business; Straughan, and some other officers, had quitted som three weeks or a moneth before this business, so that Kerr commanded this whole partie in chief. P. 367.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

REPORT of the Committees appointed by the merchant company incorporations, and several other public bodies in and about the city of Edinburgh, to consider the effects of the act lately passed for regulating the police of the said city. 8vo. 36 pp.

A letter to the Right Hon. Henry Erskine, Lord Advocate of Scotland, relative to the act of Parliament for regulating the police of Edinburgh. 8vo. 30 pp.

The Edinburgh Review, Number XVIII. This number contains, Gentz on the Balance of Power,—Asiatic Researches, vol. 7.—Pinckard on the West Indies—Translations from the Greek Anthology—Turnbull's Voyage round the World—Montgomery's Poems—Filangieri on Legislation—Mechain & Delambre, Mesure d'un arc du Meridien—Orme's Historical Fragments—Hunter on Peace, &c.

The Edinburgh Medical and Physical Journal N°. IX.

New Editions.

The Works of Smollet, with his Life by Dr Anderson. Third Edition, 6 vols. 8vo.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

THE Projectors of the great national enterprise of a Tunnel under the Forth, near Queensferry,

(of

(of which we gave a plan and account in our Magazine for August last,) consider themselves as now entitled to announce to the public, that their design is in considerable forwardness, and approaching towards maturity. A work will therefore be published in a few days, in which the whole plan will be fully developed, as well as the views entertained by the projectors respecting its utility as a safe and certain means of communication, the practicability of its execution, and the great advantages to be derived from it by individuals and the public. We shall probably, in our next, be able to present our readers with an analysis of this work.

A new edition of Sir William Forbes's Life of Dr Beattie is preparing for publication.

Mr John Bell has in the press a work, intitled "Consultations and Operations in Surgery."

The Rev. Mr Saville will publish, in a few days, a work on the Existence and Attributes of the Deity.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

THE public will learn with concern that no progress has yet been made in the unrolling of the six Herculaneam MSS. which were presented by the King of Naples to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales about two years ago. A corner only of one of the rolls was unfolded, and the whole was afterwards submitted to the action of steam, under the direction of an eminent chemist, but without the desired effect. Instead of feeding and giving pliability and consistency to the tinder, it has more firmly united the mass, and in a great measure obliterated the writing. The ill success of this experiment has discouraged further attempts on the other five rolls*.

Mr Heriot, postmaster of British America, a gentleman who unites a superior talent for drawing, with the literary and scientific attainments necessary to form an interesting traveller, has availed himself of the opportunities afforded by his official situation, and is preparing for publication a splendid work descriptive of Upper and Lower Canada. Mr Heriot will first give an account of his voyage from England to the Azores, of which he will introduce a better description than any now existing in our language; he will then conduct his readers up the river St Laurence, by land and water; across the several lakes to lake Superior; describing in this immense route every prominent feature which can be interesting to political economy and commerce. The embellishments will consist of about 20 views, 12 new plants, some animals, and several characteristic representations of the manners and customs of the inhabitants.

The important and interesting science of Physical Geography seems to be every where making rapid advances to the utmost perfection of which it is capable. In England, the most extensive work ever published upon this subject may be expected from the press in the course of the following month. It consists of a plate engraved by Merigot, of Paris, from a drawing by Mr Riddell, in which all the principal mountains on our globe are represented in their proportions of actual height above the level of the sea, with every possible attention to accuracy of form, with the varying boundary of perpetual congelation which determines the height to which vegetation reaches in every degree of latitude. In the intervals between the mountains are introduced the heights of all the different cities, inhabited

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* It will be recollected, that at the same time the King of Naples presented these rolls to the Prince of Wales, an equal number was sent to the National Institute of France. As we have heard nothing of the progress made in unrolling them, we are to suppose that the French have had no better success than ourselves. The lovers of literature are naturally anxious to hear of the steps which will be taken by the new French government at Naples, relative to the entire library of these curiosities, which it is to be feared was abandoned by the old government when that unfortunate country was lately evacuated.

ted places, and sources of rivers, which indicate the general level of each continent, and enable the observers to ascertain the elevation of the principal mountains above their own bases, as above the level of the sea. The plate contains, upon the whole, upwards of 750 objects, so grouped as to form a very interesting picture. It is explained by a scale graduated in feet, which slides along the surface of the plate, and contains the name of every mountain opposite to its respective height. This is more than twice the size of any plate ever engraved on one piece of copper, or printed on one sheet of paper, being four feet eight inches by three feet, exclusive of margins, and has consequently required both the presses and paper to be made on purpose at a very great expence. It will be accompanied by a Geographical and Physical Account of Mountains, their mineral composition, &c. &c., in three quarto vols. by Mr Wilson, which will concentrate in one work all the best ascertained geological facts, as well with regard to those mountains which have been measured, as those whose height has not been ascertained. The first volume is in the press, and will be delivered to the subscribers with the print, which has been for some time ready, in the course of the next or following month; and the succeeding volumes will speedily follow. Messrs. Humboldt, Buck, and Tralles, have recently taken up the same idea at Berlin, and are employed upon a plate which will represent about 150 mountains; but their work is connected with a theory on the general elevation of strata.

Miss Owenson, whose Novice of St. Dominick*, and Wild Irish Girl, have proved the title of her genius to the attention of the public, is about to exhibit new claims to respect in a volume of original poetry, which will speedily be published, under the title of the Lay of an Irish Harp.

The fifth volume of the poetical Register is in the press, and will be published early in January.

The proprietor of Dr Gregory's new Cyclopedia, which will be completed on the 1st of February, has announced that after the 1st of May the price of the parts will be raised from 9s. to 10s. each the entire work from 5l. 15s. to 6l. 6s.

The Rev. Rogers Ruding, vicar of Maldon, has issued proposals for publishing, in two quarto volumes, an historical account of the Coinage of Britain and its dependencies, from the earliest period of authentic history to the present time.

The Rev. Thomas Belsham is preparing for immediate publication an Abstract of the Evidences of the Christian Religion, which he delivered to the congregation at the chapel in Essex street; which we trust will be followed by the still more interesting lectures now delivering on the inspiration of the Scriptures.

A volume of Sermons, from the pen of the late Dr Horsley, prepared by the author for the press, may be expected early in the present winter.

Mr Pratt has in preparation a novel called Great and Little Folks, which will make its appearance in the present winter.

Sir John Carr's Travels in Denmark, Sweden, and Prussia, have been translated into German, by M. Zimmerman, and published at Rudolstadt, in two elegant volumes octavo.

The late M. Hadsi Niku, an eminent Russian, founded a school at Cronstadt for the education of modern Greeks. It already contains 34 students. The objects of instruction are the principles of religion, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the ancient Greek. The professors are monks of Mount Athos.

The French excel every nation in Europe in projects. In announcing the following new canals which are projected in France, we think it proper to state that fifty of greater extent have been formed in England within the last 20 years:—A grand northern canal, in two branches. The first to effect the junction of the Scheld with the Meuse from Antwerp to Venlo. The second, the junction of the Meuse with the Rhine. —A canal to unite the Scheld and the Scarpe.—A lateral canal, to improve the navigation of the river La Haine. —A canal of the Lys to Liperlee.—A canal from Charleroy to Brussels.—A lateral canal to the Loire; very advan-

* It is an anecdote which deserves notice, that the late Mr Pitt employed the last hours of his life in the perusal of this elegant novel.

tageous to the neighbouring departments for the exportation of their territorial productions and manufactures.—A canal from Niort to Rochelle; on which *prisoners of war* are to be employed till they are exchanged.—A canal from Nantes to Brest. The plan is to join the Loire and the Villaine; the Villaine with the Blavet; to be continued to Port-Launay and Brest, by the rivers Dore, Hieres, and Anne.

It is said that the Directors of the East India Company, some time since, sent orders to their supercargoes to procure certain elementary books of the Chinese language, for the use of their college at Hertford. Their agent was zealous to obtain them from Pekin, but the government immediately prohibited their exportation, under the severest penalties!

The Christians at Pekin have lately been exposed to a violent persecution, in consequence of some irregularity in the conduct of persons of that religion; and a Mandarin, suspected of being friendly to them, was put to death.

Poetry.

LINES,

By the Author of the Patriot, or Wallace.

Lest it should be possible to misconstrue any of the few thoughts to be found in the following, it must be evident that, besides the ravages sustained, and miseries undergone by war, the labour of many thousands is lost to Society. To ignorance or villany alone can *I* charge the miseries of war. If I err, I beg pardon of the parties engaged. I shall transgress your bounds in spite of me. I just wished to hint, that should any be applying the rule, "nec Deus intersit, &c." it ought to be remembered the conversation is interrupted. Cato too well knew, that while hardships are heard of, not felt,...so long as tolerable on the score of interest,...the thoughts of them will not much affect the imagination or influence the views.

ALONE by the pile which the Pilgrim forlorn
Enraptured has heard to the anthem resound *,
And now unregarded remurmurs the storm,
And strews its hoar fragments profuse on the ground;
While wav'd on the blast his broad mantle neglected,
And down his pale cheeks tears at intervals run,
Now slanting amain, now submiss and dejected,
A youthful companion his lay thus begun:

"Oh why of the moment allowed us by nature
Deprived?...why thus wounded each hope on the wing?
Shall care now inhabit the infantine feature?
Shall winter encrust ev'ry tendril of Spring?
The coursers of night close the train of the morning,
The babe from our grasp totters on to the tomb;
Yet Flora retiring sees Autumn returning,
Shall man, man alone, be cut off in the bloom!——

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A parent perhaps has beheld in their smile,
The sweetner of ease and the solace of woe:—
Perhaps to the mis'ries of indigence born,
Oh Science, thy smile to their youth was denied,
Perhaps from th' embrace of their babes they were torn,
And pitying their friends and their murderers, died.

He paus'd:...lo the walls with the rays of the morn.
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Sublime on the roll'd exhalation upborne,
Before me a train of celestials skimm'd;
And round as symphonious chastis'd into slumbers,

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(With tears the young mourner enclasping she said)
Yet pleasing perhaps to regard on these relics,
And weep o'er the emblems of hopes that are fled.
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They pass and in splendour unwonted she glows,
So rises refined from misfortunes the soul.
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Sees nature expiring extended around;
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Still, still must the fond one protectionless mourn!
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Soon smile ev'ry field 'neath her fruits and perfumes,
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Mark ev'ry fear that agitates the mind,
Search those conceal'd, examine those confess'd,
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Whose diffidence solicits your regard.
Though whisp'ring hopes first urg'd his trembling lyre,
Those hopes, alas! now one by one retire;
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Nor flattery, nor comfort will he hear:
The terrors thicken as the doom draws near.
The Drama's Muse should, like a Painter, trace
Each mark'd expression of the human face;
Group'd with effect, the imitated shew,
With force should strike, with animation glow;
Till, touch'd by energy, in ev'ry part,
The finish'd figures from the canvas start!
Few can excel; since few can well imprint
The living lustre and the blushing tint,
Which fairly seem, when drawn from nature's bent,
That very Nature, which they represent,
The tow'ring freedom of a bold design
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Though bright not glaring, though subdued not cold,
Gay without glitter, without harshness bold,

Rule

Rules still should guide, yet no restraint impart:
Art follows genius, genius governs art.
One little happiness, one careless touch
Transcends all labours, when it serves as such:
Nature, and only Nature can inspire
Strength, freedom, taste, the fancy and the fire;
In her they live, in her their force declare,
Arrest the heart, and fix an empire there!
Our trembling artist, who, enslaved by fear,
This slight sketch sends for exhibition here.
Attempts to mark, (though conscious of defect)
Contrasted passions, and combined effect.
If he, too daring, want the skill to reach
Those nobler lines which taste, which science teach,
Fail not to recollect, ye critic band,
That style, when mingled, asks a master's hand.
Hard is the task with Tenier's mirth to share
Correggio's elegance, and Guido's air!
On you he rests.—If aggravated taste
Condemn with rigour, or reject with haste,
His brightest tints will darken to a shade,
Like Crayons moulder, and like Fresco fade;
But should applause a happier sentence give,
Fixed by your smiles, the colouring will live!

THE HUNTING OF THE BEAR;
Or, BUONAPARTE's GARLAND.

AN EXCELLENT NEW SONG.

HAVE you heard of the Poacher, that's gone to the north, Sir?
To hunt down the Bear he has sworn by his troth, Sir,
For he roams all the country in quest of his game, Sir,
And your land and my land's to him just the same, Sir.

He promised to his merrymen in many a bulletin, Sir,
He should eat this poor Bear, and make muffs of his skin, Sir:
Who e'er could have thought of this Emperor of slaughter,
That he had sold the Bear's skin before that he had caught her.

He capered strait thro' Prussia, and there, as we are told, Sir,
Perhaps he something gain'd by steel,—a great deal more by gold, Sir;
This daunted not the honest Bear; says she, My little master,
As fast as you come on, you'll go back a little faster.

He swaggered o'er the Vistula, and so he cross'd the Bug, Sir,
But the obstinate old Bear gives a devil of a hug, Sir,
For gruff old Kaminskoy has made him sing piano,
And sent him back to Berlin *cum fistula in ano.*

He is seeking winter quarters after this disaster,
But there's great hopes that Beelzebub will stand his quarter-master;
For sure as old Eclipse would have distanc'd a Donkey,
The Bear of the North's been too hard for the Monkey.

RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS FOR 1806.

THE close of the year 1805 was distinguished by two events, the most remarkable perhaps of any which have taken place during the present war between Great Britain and France. The events to which we allude, were the battle of Austerlitz, in which the Austrian and Russian armies were completely defeated, and the Emperor of Germany forced into a humiliating peace; and the great naval engagement off Trafalgar, where the combined fleets of France and Spain were almost annihilated. The battle of Austerlitz confirmed the power of the French on the Continent. On the 6th December 1805, an armistice was signed, and peace was finally concluded on the 27th. By that peace, the Emperor of Germany confirms to Bonaparte, as King of Italy, that part of the States of Venice ceded to the Emperor of Germany by the treaties of Campo Formio and Luneville; he also cedes the whole of the Tyrol; acknowledges Bonaparte

Bonaparte as King of Italy; recognises the Electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg as Kings; cedes to them various principalities and lordships *, and renounces all right of sovereignty over the states and territories comprised in the circles of Bavaria, Franconia, and Suabia. The independence of the Helvetic and Batavian republics are nominally guaranteed; and the Emperor of the French engages to evacuate the whole of the hereditary states of the House of Austria within two months. This peace, humiliating as it is, was perhaps the best that the Emperor of Germany could make as his affairs then stood. But the plans of Bonaparte with regard to the Continent of Europe were not yet finished; and fortune having favoured him thus far, his ambition soon suggested to him new schemes for his aggrandisement. Before returning to France, he consolidated his power by the marriage of his son Eugene Beauharnois with the daughter of the King of Bavaria. He arrived at Paris on the 26th of January. But his armies, tho' they evacuated the Austrian States, still remained on the right bank of the Rhine, and Bonaparte himself, in his first communication to his senate, hinted at still farther alterations in the territories and constitution of Germany.

The unfortunate King of Naples having, about this time, incurred the tyrant's hatred by the admission of a few battalions of English and Russians into his territory, Bonaparte, who seldom wants an excuse for his injustice, instantly issued a proclamation to his army, in which he stated, with his usual arrogance, "that the Neapolitan dynasty had ceased to reign." Conformable to this declaration, General St Cyr was detached from Massena's army in the beginning of January with 30,000 men. He was soon joined by Massena with the remainder; and Joseph Bonaparte, the brother of the Emperor of the French, took the chief command, with the title of "Governor of the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily." The French army met with little interruption in its progress, and Joseph entered the city of Naples without opposition on the 13th of January. A small body of British and Russians had indeed landed at Naples for its protection; but being deserted by the greater part of the Neapolitan soldiery, they reimbarked, and sailed for Palermo in Sicily. The King of Naples and his family had retired to this place some time before.

All the Continental part of the kingdom was now under the dominion of the French, except the small fortress of Gaeta, commanded by the Prince of Hesse Philipsthal, which nobly held out against a great part of the French army till the 13th of July. Joseph Bonaparte assumed the title of King over the territories he had thus wrested from the hereditary possessor on the 15th Feb. but his subjects, the Calabrians, shewed strong symptoms of disaffection to the new government, and the standard of Ferdinand was reared in many places of that country. To facilitate their exertions in behalf of their ancient sovereign, Sir John Stuart landed in Calabria with a small British force. The French, under General Regnier, concentrated their force, and posted themselves to oppose him. The British force did not amount to 5000 men; that of the French was nearly 8000. The rival armies met on the plains of Maida; the contest was short, and the battalions of Britain, notwithstanding this inferiority in number, routed the enemy with immense slaughter. The French fled in all directions, and not above 2000 escaped. The want of cavalry on the part of the English did not enable them to continue the pursuit, or it is probable the whole French force in that quarter would have been annihilated. Sir John Stuart, after taking and garrisoning a few forts, returned to Palermo in Sicily; and the Calabrians, tho' not thoroughly subdued, were in the end obliged to submit to the government of the usurper, their obedience being secured by the military laws of the sanguinary Massena.

Though the Emperor of the French thus added to his empire another kingdom, his plans of aggrandisement were not yet completed. Prussia, with an apathy which is scarcely to be accounted for, had beheld the rival house of Austria humbled by the events of the late campaign; and was now the only power in Germany not tributary to France. But though Bonaparte found it prudent to court the friendship of that power during the late transactions on the continent,

* Vide Scots Mag. for 1806, p. 145. et seq.

tinent, the disguise was now laid aside. Provinces were wrested from the House of Bradenburgh to suit the plans of the French Chief in his dismemberment of Germany; and, in return, the Electorate of Hanover, the hereditary dominions of his Britannic Majesty, was given as an equivalent. The Prussian troops accordingly took possession of that country, provisionally, (as was said at the time) till the end of the war; but with an intention, as appeared afterwards, to hold it in perpetual sovereignty. Circumstances having put this intention beyond a doubt, and the influence of Bonaparte having prevailed upon the timid court of Prussia to shut its ports against British shipping and merchandize, an embargo was, by an order in the Gazette of the 5th of April, laid on all the Prussia shipping in the ports of Great Britain. The British minister at the court of Berlin was recalled, and hostilities were commenced at sea against the Prussian monarch.

The faithful ally of Britain and Russia, the young King of Sweden, in consequence of these measures, and of the Prussian troops compelling the Swedes to evacuate the Duchy of Lauenburgh, laid a like embargo on all the Prussian vessels in his ports, and ordered the blockade of the enemy's harbours by his frigates.

While these transactions, the effects of French policy and ambition, were going on, Bonaparte himself was not idle. Early in the year he had publicly expressed a wish for peace with Britain, and a negociation was at length actually set on foot between the two governments. Lord Yarmouth, at that time a prisoner in France, was the person thro' whom these communications were first made, and in the beginning of August Lord Lauderdale went over to Paris as a public accredited negociator. But it does not appear that this negociation was entered into by the Emperor of the French with any other intention than to cover and pave the way for more extensive plans of aggrandisement. An envoy had likewise arrived at Paris from Russia, in the beginning of July, for pacific purposes, who, duped by the artifices of the Cabinet of St Cloud, soon after signed preliminaries of peace between the two countries.

The designs of Bonaparte began now to be developed, and a treaty was immediately made public, which detached Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and several smaller States, from their connection with the German empire, and under the name of the *Confederation of the Rhine*, placed them under the protection of France. This treaty entirely dissolved the German constitution. The presence of the French armies, who had not yet retired from that unhappy country, prevented resistance to the mandates of their master, and the Emperor of Germany, sufficiently humbled by the events of the last year, was in no condition to dispute his will. The time, indeed, which was chosen for the publication of this treaty, left no hopes to those interested in opposing it of making any effectual opposition. England was negociating; Russia had signed the preliminaries of peace; and Austria had scarcely recovered the terror and alarm of pillaged cities and a wasted country. Prussia alone was in a situation to support the falling constitution of Germany; but though her armies were yet unbroken, her hopes of successful opposition could be but slender, after seeing so many German battalions fall before the legions of Bonaparte.

Francis II. however, had more indignities awaiting him. Not content with wresting from him the power, Bonaparte had determined not to leave him even the semblance of his former dignity; and to make the humiliation more striking, the Emperor of Germany was forced to be the herald of his own disgrace. On the 7th of August he published at Vienna his formal resignation of the Imperial Crown, stating the circumstances of the *Confederation of the Rhine* as his reason for dissolving the ancient constitution of Germany. Napoleon, however, still allowed him to preserve his title of Emperor of Austria.

Holland, which had for many years been held in the character of a French province, was, in the progress of Bonaparte's plans, now raised to an independent kingdom. Dutch deputies, early in June, waited on the Emperor of the French at Paris, and, in consequence of former and understood arrangements, solicited a brother of his Imperial Majesty to "come and reign over them." On the 5th of this month, Louis Bonaparte was accordingly proclaimed King

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of Holland; and soon after, guarded by French battalions, went to take possession of his new kingdom.

While the French Emperor was thus advancing with gigantic strides to universal empire, an occurrence happened in Germany, which we notice in this place from the strong sensation which it excited throughout Europe against the Chief of the French nation. This was the murder of Philip John Palm, a bookseller of Nuremberg. This man, and five others, were tried by a military commission at Braunau, for printing and publishing tracts, in which the enormities of Bonaparte and his army in Germany were detailed. Palm and another only appeared at the bar; and tho' the subjects of a power at peace with France, and otherwise not under its jurisdiction, were, by the summary proceedings of a military court, condemned to death. Of the two Palm only suffered; and unfortunately the situation of Germany was such that no sovereign could protect his subjects from robbery and murder.

The peace which M. D'Oubril had unwarrantably concluded at Paris, was refused to be ratified by the Emperor of Russia, on the 13th of August. But the seeming conclusion of peace with that monarch had its effect on the continent, in making the Princes of Germany bend to the will of Bonaparte; and the pacific mission of Britain contributed to the same end. After combating for more than two months with the duplicity and artifices of the French cabinet, Lord Lauderdale returned to London on the 12th of October, without having succeeded in the object of his mission.

Previous to the departure of Lord Lauderdale from Paris, Bonaparte had once more set out to head his armies in Germany. The court of Prussia, irritated by repeated indignities, had begun to shew symptoms of disaffection at the endless requisitions of the French; and to counterbalance their power, was endeavouring to organize a confederation, similar to that of the Rhine, in the north of Germany. The intrigues of the French cabinet, however, prevented that design from being carried into effect; and the court of Prussia at last determined on measures which, perhaps, if they had been sooner resorted to, might have preserved the constitution of the empire. Wise too late, the king of Prussia ordered his minister to transmit a note to the French Emperor, demanding the evacuation of Germany by the French troops; that France should oppose no obstacle to the northern confederacy; that this confederacy might embrace all the States not included in the confederation of the Rhine; that a negociation should be commenced for the adjustment of further differences; and intimating that the refusal of France to comply with these stipulations should be held as equal to a declaration of war. To these propositions Bonaparte gave no answer, except by marching his troops in all directions to the frontiers of Prussia. The king of Prussia accordingly joined his army; but, previous to the commencement of hostilities he on the 9th of October, published a manifesto *, in which the multiplied aggressions of France towards the potentates of Germany are detailed in spirited and energetic language.

This change in the conduct of Prussia naturally led to a renewal of her connections with Britain; and an order of council appeared in the London Gazette of Sept. 27th for raising the blockades of Prussian ports and rivers in the German ocean. In consequence of this accommodation, Lord Morpeth departed as ambassador to the Prussian court on the 8th of Oct. and on the 10th Baron Jacobi arrived in London, as minister to the court of St James's from that power.—The failure of the negociation for peace induced his Britannic majesty to publish a Declaration †, in which, with a dignified simplicity, the circumstances are stated which rendered fruitless his efforts for peace—the injustice and ambition of the enemy. The Russian monarch, the young Alexander, had also, on the 20th August, upon his refusal to ratify the peace which M'Doubril had signed, issued a manifesto ‡ to his subjects, explaining the reasons why he preferred war to a peace which he could not conclude consistently with the dignity of his empire, and the security of his allies.

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* Vide Scots Mag. for 1806. p. 857.
† Vide Scots Mag. for 1806. p. 865.
‡ Vide Scots Mag. for 1806. p. 864.

Hostilities commenced between France and Prussia on the 8th of October. On the 10th, the division of the Prussian army under Prince Hohenloe advanced to meet that division of the French army under General Soult; but the Prussians were anticipated by that General, who, with a corps of 16,000 men had penetrated thro' the Voigtland, in order, by a rapid movement, to turn the Prussians, and burn their magazines at Naumburg. The Prussian advanced guard, consisting of between 5,000 and 6,000 men, under Prince Louis Ferdinand, was posted at the bridge of Saalfeldt, with directions to defend that pass, while Prince Hohenloe made a movement with a view to take the enemy in flank. Notwithstanding the disparity of force Prince Louis resisted the attack of the French for nearly six hours, and at length repulsed them. Flushed with success, however, he abandoned his post in pursuit of the enemy; but while leading on his troops, he fell by the fire of those who protected the retreat of the fugitives. The loss of the Prussians in this action was said to be about 1500 killed and wounded; that of the French is stated at upwards of 3000.

Several actions of inferior moment, and with various success, took place between detached parts of the hostile armies till the 14th of October, when the two great bodies of French and Prussians met on the plains near Jena. Bonaparte directed the movements of his army in person, and the King of Prussia was at the head of his own battalions. The attack was made by the French at 3 o'clock in the morning; but the advance of the Prussian troops was prevented by some defiles in possession of the enemy. The conflict lasted till five in the afternoon: Both armies fought with the greatest courage and impetuosity; but victory at length declared for Bonaparte, and the Prussians retreated in all directions. Thirty thousand, say the French accounts, were taken prisoners, and twenty thousand were killed or wounded. The loss of this battle decided the fate of Prussia. The king retreated from the field at the head of his regiment of dragoons; and the Duke of Brunswick, one of the most experienced of his generals, was wounded. Part of the wreck of the Prussian army, about 7000 in number, under Marshall Mollendorf and the Prince of Orange, threw themselves into Erfurt; but unable to resist the superior force of the enemy, soon surrendered.

From this time no effectual resistance was made by the Prussians to the arms of Bonaparte. A corps of 10,000 infantry, six regiments of cavalry, and 64 pieces of cannon, under Prince Hohenloe, surrendered by capitulation to Gen. Murat; on the 27th another Prussian column of 6000 men were forced to capitulate at Possawalk; and Gen. Blucher, with the remains of the division under his command, surrendered, after a retreat of three weeks in the face of the French army, and a most gallant resistance, at Lubeck. The French army successively took possession of all the Prussian cities as they advanced; and the garrisons of Magdeburgh, Stettin, Custrin, and Spandau, surrendered after a feeble resistance. On the 24th of October the French advanced guard entered Berlin; and on the 27th Bonaparte made his public entry into that city.

The brother of Napoleon, the tributary king of Holland, had likewise his share of the spoils occasioned by the dismemberment of Germany. On the rupture between France and Prussia he advanced with his Gallo-Batavian army into the Northern parts of that country, and took possession of the Prussian provinces in Westphalia, the principality of Osnaburg, and the whole of Friesland. The Electorate of Hanover was also occupied by his troops; and the fortress of Hameln capitulated to his arms. Having done thus much, he retired again to his Batavian kingdom, leaving the greater part of his army to pursue their conquests under the banners of Napoleon.

On the 19th of November the French under General Mortier took possession of the neutral city of Hamburgh. The English property found there was immediately confiscated, and the members of the British factory made prisoners; but in consequence of representations made to Bonaparte, they were afterwards set at liberty, and the confiscation of British goods was less rigidly insisted on. Bremen was seized on the 20th; and on the 24th the French entered Cuxhaven.

(To be continued.)

PRO-

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, Dec. 15. 1806.

AT two o'clock the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Aylesford, and Lord Walsingham, took their seats below the throne, as Members of a Commision appointed to open the present Parliament.

The Usher of the Black Rod was sent to desire the attendance of the Commons; when Mr Ley, the principal Clerk, appeared at the bar, attended by a number of the Members. The commission being read, the *Lord Chancellor* said,

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"As soon as a sufficient number of the Members of both Houses shall have been sworn, his Majesty will declare his reasons for assembling this Parliament.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"It is necessary that a Speaker should be chosen. You will therefore retire to the place where you usually sit, and chuse a fit and proper person to fill that office, and present him at the bar of this House at twelve o'clock to-morrow, for his Majesty's approbation."

The Commons having retired, the Commissioners withdrew to unrobe. On their return, prayers were said as usual, and the Chancellor, with the Commissioners, and the other Peers present, were sworn in, and took their seats.

Lord Cassillis was introduced as a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Ailsa, and took the oaths and his seat.

Tuesday, Dec. 16.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Spencer, Lord Aylesford and Lord Walsingham, took their seats as Commissioners, at twelve o'clock, and ordered the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod to desire the attendance of the Commons.

Mr Abbot, attended by a considerable number of the Commons, soon after appeared at the bar, and addressed the Commissioners to the following effect:

"I am to acquaint your Lordships, that his Majesty's faithful Commons, in Parliament assembled, have, in obedience to his Majesty's most gracious commands, proceeded to the election of a Speaker; and it is my duty to inform your Lordships, that the choice of a person to fill that high and important office has fallen upon me. I think it my duty to request, that your Lordship, in making this communication to his Majesty, will entreat that he may be graciously pleased to remit to his faithful Commons the consideration of the choice they have made, in order that they may have an opportunity of electing a person more capable of discharging the arduous duties of that important station."

The Lord Chancellor replied—"His Majesty, in the course of the last Parliament, had so many proofs of your talents and abilities to fill the high and important office to which his faithful Commons have elected you, and to perform the arduous duties thereto belonging, that he does not think it necessary to remit the consideration of the same; and we have it in command to signify his Majesty's entire approbation of the choice made by his faithful Commons."

Mr Abbot then said a few words expressive of his gratitude for this additional mark of his Majesty's favour; and claimed, in the usual terms, freedom of speech, freedom from arrest, and all the other privileges of the House of Commons.

The Lord Chancellor, in reply, confirmed, in the name of his Majesty, all the privileges claimed.

The Commons then retired, and an adjournment took place during pleasure;—when several Peers took the oaths and their seats.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Dec. 16.

Mr Abbot, the Speaker, informed the House, that he had been in the House of Peers, where his Majesty, through his Lords Commissioners, had been graciously pleased to approve and confirm the choice of the House yesterday, in appointing him to the Chair. He stated, that he had claimed the usual privileges of the House, all which the

Lords,

Lords Commisioners, in his Majesty's name, had been pleased to grant in the most ample manner, according to the practice of his Majesty's predecessors.

Mr Abbot again repeated his sincere gratitude and thanks to the House for the honour conferred on him by his election to the Chair, and declared it to be his stedfast purpose to adhere strictly to the rules and orders of Parliament. He also trusted that Gentlemen would, by a constant and persevering attendance, enable him to get forward with the public business with all necessary celerity and dispatch. He then informed the members, that they must take the oaths of allegiance and abjuration, and also the qualification oath. These oaths were then administered to the Right Hon. Gentleman in the first instance, after which the Clerk proceeded to call over the names of the several counties and boroughs, such members for which who were present took the oaths and their seats.

The swearing in of the Members in both houses occupied two days.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, Dec. 19.

The Commons were summoned up to the House of Peers, when the following speech was delivered by the Lord Chancellor, as one of the Lords Commissioners, to both Houses of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Majesty has commanded us to assure you, that, in the difficult and arduous circumstances under which you are now assembled, it is a great satisfaction to him to recur to the firmness and wisdom of his Parliament, after so recent an opportunity of collecting the sense of his people.

His Majesty has ordered the papers which have been exchanged, in the course of the late negotiation with France, to be laid before you. His Majesty has employed every effort for the restoration of general tranquility, on terms consistent with the interests and honour of his people, and with that inviolable good faith towards his allies, by which the conduct of this country has always been distinguished.

The ambition and injustice of the enemy disappointed these endeavours, and in the same moment kindled a fresh war in Europe, the progress of which has been attended with the most calamitous events. After witnessing the subversion of the ancient constitution of Germany, and the subjugation of a large proportion of its most considerable states, Prussia found herself still more nearly threatened by that danger which she had vainly hoped to avert by so many sacrifices. She was, therefore, at length compelled to adopt the resolution of openly resisting this unremitted system of aggrandizement and conquest. But neither this determination, nor the succeeding measures, were previously concerted with his Majesty; nor had any disposition been shewn to offer any adequate satisfaction for those aggressions which had placed the two countries in a state of mutual hostility.

Yet, in this situation, his Majesty did not hesitate to adopt, without delay, such measures as were best calculated to unite their councils and interests against the common enemy. The rapid course of the calamities which ensued, opposed insurmountable difficulties to the execution of this purpose. In the midst of these disastrous events, and under the most trying circumstances, the good faith of his Majesty's allies has remained unshaken. The conduct of the King of Sweden has been distinguished by the most honourable firmness. Between his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia the happiest union subsists—it has been cemented by reciprocal proofs of good faith and confidence; and his Majesty doubts not that you will participate in his anxiety to cultivate and confirm an alliance, which affords the best remaining hope of safety for the Continent of Europe.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

His Majesty looks with confidence to your assistance in those exertions which the honour and independence of your country demand. The necessity of adding to the public burdens will be painful to your feelings, and is deeply distressing to his Majesty. In considering the estimates for the various branches of the public service, you will best consult his Majesty's wishes, by combining all practicable economy with those efforts which it is necessary to make against the formidable and encreasing power of the enemy.

My

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The long series of misfortunes which has afflicted the Continent of Europe could not fail to affect, in some degree, many important interests of this country. But under every successive difficulty, his Majesty has had the satisfaction of witnessing an increasing energy and firmness on the part of his People, whose uniform and determined resistance has been no less advantageous than honourable to themselves, and has exhibited the most striking example to the surrounding nations.

The unconquerable valour and discipline of his Majesty's fleets and armies continue to be displayed with undiminished lustre; the great sources of our prosperity and strength are unimpaired. Nor has the British Nation been at any time more united in sentiment and action, or more determined to maintain inviolate the independence of the Empire and the dignity of the National Character.

With these advantages, and with an humble reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, his Majesty is prepared to meet the exigencies of this great crisis; assured of receiving the fullest support from the wisdom of your deliberations, and from the tried affection, loyalty, and public spirit of his brave people.

The Commons having retired, the *Earl of Jersey* rose to move the Address of Thanks. He briefly followed the strain of his Majesty's Speech, in adverting to the late negotiation, to the conduct of Prussia, to the magnanimity of the King of Sweden, and the Emperor of Russia, and in extolling the skill and valour of our army and navy; and concluded with moving an Address, which was, as usual, an echo of the Speech.

Lord Somers rose to second the Address with the most cordial satisfaction, not only as a proof of his approbation of the sentiments which it contained, but as a mark of his confidence in the present Administration, who, tho' of different parties, had united for the public good.

Lord Hawkesbury expressed his surprise that no reasons were given for the dissolution of Parliament, that no mention was made in the Speech of the effect of the measures adopted last Session, for the improvement of the Military Establishment. Some explanation was likewise necessary as to the means taken to intercept the enemy's fleets, which had endangered our possessions in the West Indies, and returned safe to port. Such an event might take place, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance; but it should be made appear, that the requisite means had been resorted to, for the purpose of securing our colonies, and endeavouring to prevent the enemy's escape.

Lord Grenville said, that there was no disposition on the part of Ministers. by any ambiguity of expression, to pledge the House to an unanimity upon the Address, which would preclude it from the fullest exercise of its discretion on each of the topics contained it the King's Speech, when they should be further discussed in detail. He then replied to the topics introduced by Lord Hawkesbury.—Respecting the mysterious and fickle conduct of Prussia, his Lordship said, every exertion was tried to bring about the desired concert and co-operation of the Court of Berlin, and to ascertain her determination to resist the encroachments of France. But in vain—no intimation of such an intention was ever given to his Majesty's ministers.—The fact was plainly this:—Prussia had gone on from month to month, fondly and vainly imagining, that by sacrifices and obsequiousness she might not only secure the whole of her own dominions, but even the acquisition of new territory; and it was only in the last moment that she plunged into hostilities, with an improvidence and want of precaution as much to be condemned, as her former torpor and inactivity were blind and unaccountable. These observations he did not make to triumph over blasted hopes, and prostrate power, in upholding of which we naturally feel so interested; but if such insinuations as have been thrown out are intended to alienate the people of this country from Prussia and her cause, it becomes us to vindicate our own character on these great political points, and that not for the information of this country only, but for that of every other country in Europe, who should know and be convinced, that, at the first moment that the disposition, of which we had reason to complain, had changed on the part of Prussia, no feeling

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of what had passed could make us wanting to our allies, or regardless of the general cause. But the Noble Baron asks why Lord Morpeth returned? Why did he not remain? Why did he not endeavour to accomplish his mission? I will answer the noble Lord by another, and ask, where and with whom he could have remained? The King of Prussia did not remain: the Prussian army did not wait. Would the Noble Lord have wished him, for the love of mere glory, to have remained on the field of battle, after every object of his mission was destroyed? In truth, no disposition to favour it was manifested by Prussia, not only before, but even after the battle of Averstadt. As to the issue of the Negociation, the Noble Lord seems to think as I do; and if any doubt could remain respecting it, or the conduct of this government towards our allies, to mar the unanimity so desirous upon such occasions, that doubt was sure to vanish on the perusal of the papers shortly to be laid on their Lordships' table. I will not now trouble the House with any defence of the measures Government have adopted, nor will I enquire in what light their conduct may be viewed; for I am conscious there exists in the country, on the main points that are to engage our attention, such an unanimity of sentiment, and of action, as never existed at any former period. The eyes of the country are open to the dangers that threaten it; and all agree that every exertion should be made to avert them. God forbid that I should harbour a different opinion. But convinced not only by our own observation and good sense, but by the melancholy scenes that are acting before us, we will not, by yielding, increase the evils that may await us: but, by manfully exerting our courage and intrepidity, carry with us, whatever may be our destiny, the cheering recollection of having acted as men, and not the galling reproach of those whose pusillanimity has brought upon them the ruin with which they are overwhelmed.

Lord Radnor wished, that, out of respect to his Majesty and the Royal Family, some expressions of condolence should have been introduced into the address on the death of that illustrious man, their near relation, the Duke of Brunswick. He had not, however, made up his mind as to the manner of introducing it; whether as an amendment, or in a particular paragraph.

Lord Grenville said, that he had searched for precedents on matters of that nature; but could meet with none, at least for the last century, which would sanction the introduction of such matter. It might better be done in a separate address;—otherwise a new ceremonial would be introduced, which, on future occasions of a like nature, might involve the House in unforeseen difficulties. The manner of the death of the illustrious Duke left nothing wanting to his glory.

Lord Radnor declared himself satisfied with what had fallen from the Noble Lord.

The question for the address was then put and carried *nem. diss.* after which it was ordered to be presented to his Majesty with the usual forms.

Lord Grenville, after paying very handsome compliments to the talents, diligence, and assiduity, which had so long marked the conduct of Lord Walsingham, as Chairman of their Lordships Committees, moved that the Noble Lord be re-chosen to fill that situation.

Lord Walsingham returned thanks, in a very neat and well turned speech; after which Lord Grenville's motion was agreed to.

Monday, Dec. 22.

Lord Grenville presented the Papers relating to the late Negociation, which were ordered for consideration on the 2d of January. The thanks of the House were voted to Sir John Stuart, and the Heroes of Maida.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, Dec. 19.

The Speaker said, that the House had been in the House of Peers, before the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty to open the session of Parliament, and that the Lord Chancellor, one of the Commissioners, delivered a speech, which he read.

Mr Lamb then rose to move the usual address to his Majesty, and spoke to the following effect:—"It is an unfortunate circumstance, but by no means extraordinary, that we cannot look at the state of our own country, without beholding on the Continent of Europe the con-

continuance of those disasters to which we have been long accustomed. We have witnessed the ruin of ancient States, or the degradation of them to such a degret, as to leave very little difference between their reduced state or their utter destruction. But although every disaster has prepared the minds of men for such a state of things, yet we cannot behold this state without awe, when we consider that the power of our enemies is not only undiminished, but has greatly increased over the Continent of Europe. As to the situation of our own country, we are still supported by two great allies. Our own resources, on which we ought always to rely, are powerful, and the spirit and energy of the people are as great as ever they were. It is impossible not to say that we now meet under very trying circumstances, which will cause our deliberations to be looked up to by our enemies and our allies. Besides, in a crisis distinguished by events the most terrible in themselves, our deliberations will, by our countrymen, be looked up to with the most anxious expectations. With regard to our enemies, I trust they will have one happy effect; I trust they will feel that there is not in this country the least sign of alarm or wavering.—*(Hear! hear!)*—As to that part of the speech which calls most prominently for the attention of the House —I mean the late negociation—I do not now intend to revive any of those political differences of former times, which must now be lost in the great events before us. It may be a question, whether the pacific system was a just policy, or whether it was practicable. This question I will not now discuss. Those who had been several years advocates for that system at last came into power; if the country could hope that they should succeed in their object, it should feel itself strong and formidable. A nation may go to war from necessity; but to be a peacemaker, a nation must be so strong, that it shall be equally the interest of the enemy to come to terms. Now, although France might have consented to a peace, after having been arrested in the early part of her progress, it could not be expected that, when her power became so great, and when most of those who had armed against France, were dismayed, that she would agree to any terms, except what must have been highly disadvantageous to us. It was in this inauspicious posture of affairs, that the late negociation began. The Minister entered into that negociation, because he thought it proper to take advantage of the opening made by France, and because he thought it his duty to put a stop to what menaced every country with ruin. This experiment for peace was tried; it had no other effect than that of shewing the disposition of our own country, and the views of our enemy. The failure of the negociation was followed by events the most astonishing and disastrous that could be conceived. One of the greatest powers of Europe has been entirely destroyed. It is now unnecessary to discuss the conduct of Prussia. In a political point of view, her errors can be no consolation; but it must be some consolation to us to reflect, that however desirous we might have been to afford assistance to the King of Prussia, yet the British Government cannot be considered as responsible either for the commencement or the issue of that war. Still, however, we may indulge the hope that Russia will put a stop to the enemy's career, and fix a boundary to that ambition which has destroyed or humiliated every other Government on the Continent. I will now, Sir, call the attention of the House to a subject which must always be pleasing to us, I mean the internal situation of the country compared to other countries. It is unnecessary for me to dwell upon the blessings we enjoy. They are admitted by all—they are present to all—and dear to every man. Our navy is vast and powerful; the vigour of our army is as great as ever it was; and the spirit of the people is not to be subdued. In the only opportunity our soldiers had during this war of being opposed to the enemy, they proved themselves eminently superior. We may besides consider ourselves secure in credit and in capital, and bid defiance to the menaces of our inveterate enemies. As to the additional burdens which it will be the duty of this house to impose, they will, no doubt, be great and distressing; but there goes hand in hand thro' the country a conviction of their necessity, and a confidence that will be ready

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to make every sacrifice that ought to be made for the public good. In this favourable state of the country, and with these flattering prospects before us, I hardly think the House will refuse to give the necessary pledge to his Majesty and to the people who are ready to make such sacrifices. The Hon. Member concluded by reading the usual address to his Majesty.

Mr *John Smith* rose to second the address. "There never was, said he, a moment when the collected wisdom of Parliament was more peculiarly called upon than the present. It is with concern we see that his Majesty's endeavours to restore peace have proved ineffectual by the failure of the negociation, and that the honest sincerity of his Majesty's Government was as conspicuous as the duplicity and chicanery of the enemy. On the one side we see the true English character and English rectitude; on the other, we see all the duplicity which has long been the distinguishing characteristic of the French. At the very time when the negociation was going on, France was taking measures to provoke the King of Prussia to break out into hostility against him, the event of which we all deplore. France demanded of Prussia the abolition of her trade, and some considerable cessions of her territory, with a view of breaking down the barrier which that country opposed to her ambition, and lay it open without the possibility of striking a blow. The fate of Prussia ought to be an encouragement, instead of a cause of dejection to Great Britain. We saw Prussia repeatedly crouching to the despot of France, even at times when that power could have turned the scale against him, and ensured the deliverance of Europe. And what has been the result of this base and abject submission? It is that of being overwhelmed, I fear for ever, with a rapidity unequalled in modern times. This is not all. In the answer made by France to the King of Prussia's manifesto, that unfortunate Monarch is most cruelly insulted with the submissions which this unfeeling tyrant had so often exacted. In the midst of these calamities, it must be a great consolation to us that the King of Sweden and the Emperor of Russia continue our faithful allies; and it may be necessary for us to enable his Majesty to give greater support to these powers. At a time when so many sacrifices are to be made, the public must expect that additional burdens will be laid upon them. Therefore economy will be of the utmost importance; and I am confident it is the determination of the Noble Lord below me (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) to carry such a plan into effect. The present flourishing state of the revenue must be highly satisfactory to us all—this flourishing state is owing to that wise, judicious, and vigorous system of finance, which so many years ago was adopted by that wise, able, eloquent, and vigorous statesman, who was the admiration of the world while he lived, and whose name will for ever be engraven on the hearts of posterity. I am happy to say, that so far as it now appears, his successors will follow his steps. Nor need we dread any defalcation in our revenue from the attacks meditated against our commerce. Notwithstanding the efforts of the enemy, it will still flourish—and it will flourish, notwithstanding the blockade of the British Isles!—a blockade ordered by an insolent enemy, who dare not send a ship out of one of his ports against a country that commands the entire ocean. The insolence of this order can only be equalled by a declaration lately made by a person, whom I cannot speak of without feelings of contempt—I mean the vassal king of Holland. In his late address to the people of that country, he says, "the prohibition of the English commodities from our ports will be a death-blow to the commerce of England." It will never be in the power of any enemy to hurt our commerce; I am sure our situation is fully adequate to all circumstances, from the ardour the people have already shew in support of the country.

Mr *Canning* entered into a full review of the conduct of Adminstration during the last twelve months. He blamed them for not having supported and cherished the remains of the broken confederacy against France, by open alliance and unrestrained intercourse; for having unnecessarily alienated Prussia; of taking measures against that Power for its taking possession of Hanover from France, while at that very time a negociation was going on between this country and France for Peace; of having

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ing one Minister negociating for Peace at Paris, and another at Berlin demanding the restitution of Hanover,—while the war between France and Prussia was in a great measure occasioned by this very subject. In the management of the negociation, the navy, the army, the finances, he considered the conduct as equally reprehensible. He then proceeded to enumerate a number of omissions in the Speech. Ministers looked to the gloomy side of the picture, but they did not say a single word respecting the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, Buenos Ayres, and the glorious battle on the plains of Maida. After enlarging on these topics, and several others of a similar description, and on the prosperous state of the resources of the country, he concluded by moving, as an amendment, the insertion of all these matters, as subjects fit to congratulate his Majesty upon, and the people. At the same time, as it was far from being his wish to throw a damp on the spirit of the country, he should not press his amendment to a division.

Lord Howick observed that the Right Hon. Gentleman's statement was unsupported by a single document that could justify it, and replied at considerable length to the various charges brought against Ministers by Mr Canning.—Speaking of the recall of Sir Home Popham and Sir David Baird, which had been adverted to by Mr Canning, Lord H. avowed that he was one of those who advised it, upon the ground that they did, without orders, and upon their own judgement and responsibility, undertake the expedition to South America; that they did not leave a single ship of the line to protect the Cape of Good Hope; that they even obliged a frigate that was sent out to India with money for the payment of the troops there, to accompany them on this American expedition; and that Sir H. Popham had written circular letters to manufacturing towns, on the principle and from the fatal influence of the Patriotic Society at Lloyd's, which is held out to the Navy as giving greater encouragement than the Government of the country. Such conduct his Lordship considered as highly reprehensible, and subversive of all discipline and Government.

The address in its original form was then carried without a division.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, January 2.

ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

Lord Grenville stated, that in pursuance of the order of their Lordships last session, he had prepared a bill for the abolition of the slave trade, which he would move to be read the first time, that the bill should be printed, and in the course of a fortnight or three weeks, he would move for the second reading.

Lord Hawkesbury observed, that as the House had addressed his Majesty to communicate with foreign powers, for the purpose of concerting the means of wholly abolishing the trade, he thought it material to know what had taken place.

Lord Eldon had strong objections to the title of the bill. The slave trade, he was convinced, could never be wholly abolished but in concert with foreign powers.

Lord Grenville remarked, that this was not the regular stage to debate the bill. Upon a subject in which the character and interests of the country, and the consistency of their Lordships, were involved, he deprecated any unnecessary delay. There was no question which could come before the House equal in magnitude to the subject of the present bill. He was so convinced of the policy and necessity of the measure, that he had no objection to its undergoing the most ample discussion.

His Royal Highness the *Duke of Clarence* said, that he did intend to have opposed the first reading of the bill, as his opinion of the measure continued the same as it had always been.

The bill was ordered to be printed.

THE NEGOTIATION.

The order of the day, for taking the correspondence relating to the negociation with France into consideration, having been moved and read,

Lord Grenville said, it would not be denied by any one who made negociations with foreign powers the object of his attention, that cases may frequently arise, in which it would be highly imprudent and impolitic to render public all the particulars of a negociation.—Were this country alone concerned, this would, perhaps, be not necessary; but it was a quite different case when the

the interests of an ally were involved. Upon two former occasions (the treaties of Lisle and Paris) we published the whole of the communications, because, in these instances, we were acting for ourselves alone; but on the late occasion we were charged with the interests of an ally, and were consequently precluded from publishing such parts of the treaty as related more particularly to him. He should be much surprised, if, after having perused these documents, any person in Europe could be of opinion, that it was not entirely owing to the disposition of the enemy that peace was prevented. The next was that assurance, which, he was confident no one in the country, who valued the national honour or interest, would withhold, of giving every assistance to his Majesty for prosecuting the war with vigour and effect, and for maintaining that preponderance which we had acquired in every quarter of the globe but the Continent of Europe.

It could not be denied that, however honourable the progess of the war might be, peace was extremely desirable; and notwithstanding the little probability there was of success, no objection, he trusted, would be entertained to endeavour to discover, by amicable communication with the enemy, whether peace was attainable. The only basis, therefore, upon which this country could have treated, and did offer to treat, was that of actual possession. This principle, however, was not to be rigidly and undeviatingly adhered to; but it was to be made the basis of the negociation; namely, that this country, either in treating with France or any other power, can never treat upon a principle of inferiority. Whatever extraordinary doctrines might have been formerly or lately started, it was impossible that this country, preserving a due regard for its own consequence or interests, would ever look with indifference to what was passing on the continent.—When his Majesty thought fit to call the present Ministers to his councils, they found a treaty with Russia, which had been concluded by the former Administration. By an article in the treaty this country was bound not to make peace with France without the consent of Russia. The treaty with Russia was not only wisely made, but it was such a treaty as it was peculiarly incumbent on this country to make. It was impossible we could treat with France, except in conjunction with that power.—We had also other allies, whose interests we were to maintain; among these were Sweden and Portugal. For them we had nothing to ask, but that they should retain their possessions. There were two others also, he meant the King of Naples and the Elector of Hanover; the last of whom, notwithstanding his connection with this country, was in this instance to be considered as a foreign power. At the time the French took possession of that electorate, there was no war with the powers of the continent. But the fact was, the negociation was not broken off on account of Hanover. The enemy had no objection to restore that country. The powers of the Plenipotentiaries having been exchanged, the negociation commenced between England and France; and, in the very first conference, it was perceived that the enemy had raised his terms. It was said that peace with Russia was equal to any victory they could have obtained. On the next conference, the demands became more extravagant; and we were told by our Plenipotentiary, that from the day the Russian Minister left Paris, the terms of the French Government continually increased. As soon as a suspicion was entertained respecting the ratification of the treaty, or more probably when actual intelligence had been obtained that it was rejected, the French negociators began to lower their tone. When they found you would not separate your interests from those of Russia, they then accepted the terms that had been previously offered, but upon what conditions? Why, that you should cede Sicily, which did not belong to you, and relinquish those objects on the part of Russia for which she had already contended. The difficulty attending Dalmatia was one of the greatest causes of the rupture of the negociation.—The purpose for which the enemy held it was obvious; it was not for a commercial—it was not for a maritime purpose; it was for a purpose of offence—for the purpose of flanking Austria, of overawing it, and of being able to penetrate from that quarter to Vienna, in case of any dispute with that power.—

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Russia required Dalmatia should be evacuated; not for itself, for it had nothing to apprehend from a French army in that province; but that it wished to secure barriers for those two powers against which the views of the enemy seemed to be more particularly directed, although he was of opinion the Plenipotentiaries acted properly in waiting to see how the enemy was disposed to offer any terms; yet, in his mind, the fate of the negociation was decided as soon as the Chief of the French Government left Paris.

It was stated by the French Minister, that the German Confederation would not be signed, or at least not published, if England would consent to make peace; when it must be obvious to any one, who will take the trouble of comparing the dates, that the arrangement was actually signed before the English Plenipotentiary could, by any possibility, receive the instructions of his Government on this point.

His Lordship then read the address, which was in the usual stile on such occasions—"Thanking his Majesty for his communication, acknowledging that he had used every effort to obtain peace consistent with the honour of this country, and fidelity to his allies, and that the disappointment of his expectations was solely to be attributed to the extravagant ambition of the enemy."

Lord Hawkesbury observed, "From the Peace of Amiens to the present moment, not three months had elapsed without some violent act of encroachment or annoyance by France, against the most positive and solemn stipulations. With respect to commerce, it certainly did not follow that commercial hostility between countries must necessarily lead to war; but it was probable that in the present disposition of France, situated as France and England were, and coming into contact as they would in every part of the globe, were peace concluded, commercial hostility of course springing up, private complaint would cause public irritation, and ultimately be productive of war. He could not review all these, and many other considerations, in his mind, without thinking that, until the dispositions of France should change, and she should act upon a different system, a peace would be precarious, and would risk more to the country than any advantages possible to be derived from it. While we were at war with France, we had this security, that whatever views she might have on the Continent, to the Continent, during the war with England, she must be confined; but peace opened to her ambition Asia, Africa, and America. While Great Britain was at war with France, she preserved her equality. Her naval superiority would be as great as the French military superiority; but peace, under the present circumstances, would not diminish the military power and strength of France, while it would enable her to increase her naval strength. The country was generally impressed with the opinion, that if a peace could be made with France, it would have no duration. This was of great weight. Another inducement to continue the contest, was the flourishing state of our finances. The present system of finance, if justice were done to it, was such as no country had ever before arrived at, and if any one had some years ago predicted the existence of that system, it would have been thought an impossibility. This was to be ascribed to two causes. The first, for which this country was indebted to his late illustrious friend Mr Pitt, was the Sinking Fund, the greatest financial measure ever proposed, acted upon, or persevered in. The next, founded on this, was the practice of raising the supplies *within the year*, a practice restored and improved by a Noble Viscount opposite to him (Lord Sidmouth.) He here entered into a variety of calculations and comparative numerical statements, to prove the rapid increase of the Sinking Fund, and the produce of the War Taxes, the former of which now amounted to eight millions and an half annually, the latter to eighteen millions; and contended, that if the system, was steadily persevered in, and attended with due economy, the country in a few years would find that the Sinking Fund would be equal to the Loan required, and this during war time: so that in War the National Debt would be stationary, in Peace it would be rapidly liquidating. This was far from being an argument to continue war for a month, a week, a day, nay, an hour longer than what was indispensibly necessary; but when we were forced to re-

remain at war, the flourishing state of our resources afforded a pleasing subject of contemplation. In the same point of view, our commerce, the foundation of our revenue, was not less prosperous, nor inspired less confidence. In 1798, which was then considered as a most flourishing year, the excess of our exports over the average of four preceding years, was six millions and a half; in 1805, the excess of our exports over the exports of the year 1798, was three millions! These were real grounds of confidence and hope. It had been completely proved, that the enemy attempted to detach us from our allies, and that we had resisted the attempt.—It had been completely proved that the enemy had not fulfilled that which they had stated their readiness to fulfil. This country was in the right. We had made very great efforts to procure Peace—more, perhaps, than we ought. Peace was not to be obtained; and it was therefore incumbent on us to give his Majesty the most unequivocal assurances of support."

Lord Sidmouth, adverting to the state of the Continent, allowed, that we had nothing on which to rely for co-operation in our future contest with France, but that single, that magnanimous Power, Russia, which was so deeply impressed with a just feeling on this subject. It was certainly therefore impossible to look at the Continent without alarm; but he could by no means allow, that there was any cause for despondency or dismay. While the connexion between that Great Power and this Country existed, hope would exist. Another source of consolatory reflection was, that we knew by a reference to all history, that extent of dominions and extent of power were not convertible terms. Power founded on injustice was not strength. The power which France now possessed was chiefly ascribed to the military genius of her Chief. With his death it would decrease, if not terminate, and even during his life it could by no means be considered as permanent. The manner in which the Chief of the French Nation exercised his authority, was not such as was calculated to secure the affections of his subjects. Every father was compelled by the imperial mandate to part with his offspring, for the purpose of contributing to the aggrandizement of a man, concerning whom, he was satisfied, that there was not any other sentiment throughout France but detestation and terror, of which two feelings terror was the most powerful. If this man were not to be a sole instance of the immutability of fortune, a single reverse would be more fatal to him than to any distinguished conqueror of former times. Contemplating all these circumstances, he owned, that even on the Continent of Europe, gloomy as the prospect was, there was no cause for absolute despair. But be that as it might, we had an object more materially our own. We must make our stand chiefly on our own resources—on our own fortitude. His Noble Friend had well stated, that by the pursuance of two systems of finance, Great Britain arrived at a point which bade fair speedily to remove the difficulties in which she had hitherto been involved. The first of these measures, the gradual Redemption of the National Debt, had been the salvation of the Country, and would contribute to immortalize the memory of his late illustrious friend, (Mr Pitt.) With respect to the other measure, the situation of the country was essentially different from what it was in 1801. The attempt to raise the War Taxes had then failed, and was abandoned; and there remained a mortgage of the Income Tax for eleven years. The produce of the Income Tax had been reduced to three millions, and that of the War Taxes at present were likely to produce something more than twenty millions; being double the amount of the interest of the national debt in 1793! With these inexhaustible resources, with this high public credit, we should be enabled to face the enemy with confidence, and to submit to nothing by which the safety of the Country might be endangered, or by which the honour of the Country might be compromised. The people were convinced of the necessity of vigorous exertions, and if they found that their means were well directed, those exertions would have no limit in duration or extent. He concluded by expressing the confidence felt by Government, that they should receive the approbation and support of the Parliament and the Nation.

Earl Grosvenor doubted the propriety of commencing the late Negociation, aware, as we were, of the disposition and ha-

habits of the French Government. The event of the Negociation would afford this lesson of experience, that in all future attempts at concluding a Peace, the distinct establishment of a basis on which to treat should be the first point insisted upon, and accurately stated in writing, and not left to dubious conferences and loose conversations. Adverting to the state of the Continent, he observed, that the Chief of the French Nation had determined not to sheathe the sword of war until he had subjugated the whole of Europe, and this Country in particular. How were his ambitious designs to be counteracted? By a manly exertion of our power and resources. The retrospect of our naval and millitaryfame was most encouraging. Let us recollect Camperdown, Aboukir, and Trafalgar, on the one hand, and Acre, Alexandria, and Maida, on the other, and we should look forward with confidence to the result of the contest in which we were engaged. The enemy had threatened to exclude our commerce from the rest of Europe. Should he be able to shut the ports of Europe against our vessels (which he very much doubted,) did he imagine that British manufactures would not find their way to countries which stood so much in need of them? Were there not fresh channels of trade opening upon us? In every point of view, it became us to be grateful for the blessings which Providence showered down upon this happy island. He trusted that the measure, the first stage of which had been that day passed (the Abolition of the Slave Trade,) would in some degree evince that gratitude, by shewing that we had at length come to a sense of the enormity of that abominable traffic, and that we were determined no longer to be guilty of such a heinous crime. He concluded by strongly recommending a general reformation of manners in the country, and severely reprobated the profanation of the Sabbath, more particulary by the higher classes of society. He understood that an increase of newspapers was intended on that day, so that the mind was to be dissipated by idle compositions, instead of being ameliorated by those studies which were more adapted to promote Christian knowledge and moral improvement.—The Address was then carried unanimously.

Negociation with France.

The following Papers have been laid before Parliament by order of his Majesty.

No. I.

"*Downing Street, Feb.* 20. 1806.

"Sir,

"I think it my duty, as an honest man, to give you the earliest information of a strange circumstance which has come to my knowledge. The shortest way will be to relate to you the fact simply as it happened.

"Some days ago, a certain person announced to me that he had lately landed at Gravesend without a passport, and he begged me to send him one, as he had lately arrived from Paris, and had things to inform me of which would give me pleasure. I conversed alone with him in my closet, when, after some discourse of little importance, the wretch had the audacity to tell me, that to tranquilize all Crowns, it was necessary to put the Chief of the French nation to death; and that for this purpose, a house had been hired at Passy, from whence this detestable project could be executed securely and without risk. I have not well understood, whether this was to be done by the fire arms at present in use, or by others of a new construction. I am not ashamed, Sir, to confess to you who know me, that my confusion was extreme, when I found myself conversing with an avowed assassin. In consequence of this confusion, I ordered him immediately to depart, giving at the same time instructions to the Police Officers who guarded him, to quit the country as soon as possible. After having reflected more deliberately upon what I had just done, I perceived that I had done wrong in letting him depart before you should be informed of it; I therefore caused him to be detained.

"The probability is, that all this is nothing, and that this wretch had nothing else in view than to act the part of the boaster, in promising me things which, according to his mode of thinking, would give me pleasure; at all events, I thought that I ought to inform you of what has passed, before I sent him out of the country. Our laws do not permit us to detain him long; but he shall not set out until you shall have had time sufficient to take precautions against his attempts, supposing that he still entertains bad designs; and when he shall quit the country, I shall take care that he be landed at some port as distant as possible from France. He called himself here, Guillet de la Gevrilliere, but I think that is an assumed name. He had not a scrap of paper to shew me, and on his

his first appearance, I did him the honour to believe him to be a spy.

"I have the honour of being, with the most perfect attachment, Sir, your very obedient servant, C. J. Fox."

No. II.

"SIR, *March* 5. 1806.

"I have laid your Excellency's letter before the eyes of his Majesty. His first words, after having finished the reading of it, were these, 'I perceive here the principles of honour and of virtue which have always animated Mr Fox.' He added, 'Thank him on my part, and tell him, that whether the politics of his Sovereign shall oblige us to continue long at war, I rejoice at the new character that, by this step, the war has already taken."

"I shall not permit myself, Sir, to add any thing to the expressions of his Imperial and Royal Majesty. I only pray you to receive the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) "CH. M. TALLEYRAND, Prince of Benevento."

No. III.

"*Downing Street, March* 26, 1806.

"SIR,

"The information that your Excellency has given me of the pacific disposition of your Government, have induced me to fix particularly the attention of the King on that part of your Excellency's letter.

"His Majesty has declared, more than once, to his Parliament, his sincere desire of embracing the first opportunity of re-establishing peace upon a solid basis, which may be reconciled with the interests and permanent security of his people.

"His dispositions are always pacific; but it is to a sure and lasting peace that his Majesty looks, and not to a truce, uncertain, and on that account harrassing both to the contracting parties, and to the rest of Europe.

"As to the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens, which might be proposed as the basis of the negociation, it has been remarked that this phrase may be interpreted in three or four different ways, and that, consequently, farther explanations would become necessary, which could not fail to cause a great delay, even although there should be no other objections.

"The true basis of such a negociation between two great powers, who equally disdain every degree of chicanery, ought to be a reciprocal acknowledgment, on both sides, of the following principles: that it ought to be the object of the two parties, that the peace should be honourable for both of them, and for their respective allies; and, at same time, of a nature to secure, as far as in their power, the future repose of Europe.

"England cannot neglect the interests of any of her allies; and she finds herself united to Russia by such close ties, that she would not wish to treat, much less to conclude any thing, except in concert with the Emperor Alexander; but in waiting the actual intervention of a Russian Plenipotentiary, it is still possible to discuss, and even to arrange, provisionally, some of the important points.

"It might seem that Russia, on account of the distance of her position, has less immediate interests than other Powers to discuss with France; but this Court, on every account so worthy of respect, interests itself, like England, in a lively manner, respecting every thing which concerns the situation, more or less independent, of the different Princes and States of Europe.

"You see, Sir, how we are disposed here to smooth all the difficulties which might retard the discussion in question. It is not, assuredly, that we, with the resources we possess, have to fear the continuance of the war for any thing which regards us. The English nation is, of all Europe, that which suffers the least from its duration, but we do not on that account pity less the misfortunes of others.

"Let us, then, do all in our power to put a stop to them, and let us endeavour, if possible, to reconcile the respective interests and the glory of the two countries, with the tranquility of Europe, and the happiness of the human race.

"I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your Excellency's very humble and very obedient servant, C. J. Fox.

No. IV.

"SIR, "*April* 1, 1806.

"The very hour that I received your letter of the 26th, I went to his Majesty, and am happy that he has authorised me to make you, without any delay, the following answer:—

"The Emperor has nothing to desire of what England possesses. Peace with France is possible, and may be perpetual, as long as there is no interference in its internal affairs, and that there shall be no wish to constrain it, either with respect to its legislation, respecting the customs, or the duties imposed on articles of commerce, nor to make its flag submit to any insult.

"It is not you, Sir, who have shewn in a great number of public discussions an accurate knowledge of the affairs of Europe in general, and of France, that there is occasion to convince, that France has nothing to desire but peace, and a situation which may permit her to give herself up, with-

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out any obstacle to the labours of her industry.

"The Emperor does not believe, that it was this or that article of the treaty of Amiens which has been the cause of the war He is convinced, that the real cause of it was the refusal to enter into a commercial treaty, which would necessarily be injurious to the manufactures and industry of his subjects.

"Your predecessors accused us of wishing to invade every thing. In France, England is likewise accused. Well, then! we only demand equality. We will never ask from you any account of what you do in your own country, provided that, in your turn, you should ask no account of what we do in ours. This is a principle of just and reasonable reciprocity, and respectively advantageous.

"You express a wish that the negociation should not end in a peace that should be without duration. France is more interested than any other power in the stability of peace. It is not a truce that it has an interest in making; for a truce would only prepare for it new losses. You know well, that nations, resembling individuals in this respect, can accustom themselves to a state of war, as well as to a state of peace. All the losses that France can suffer from it, she has suffered, and will always suffer in the first six months of a war. At present our commerce and our industry have retired within themselves, and have adapted themselves to a state of war. On this account, a truce of two or three years would be, at the same time, as opposite to our commercial interests as to the policy of the Emperor.

"As to the intervention of a foreign power, the Emperor might accept of the mediation of a power possessing great maritime forces; for then its participation would be regulated by the same interests which we have to discuss with you; but the mediation you speak of is not of that nature. You do not wish to deceive us, and you perceive that there is no equality between you and us, in the guarantee of a power that has 300,000 men on foot, and which has no marine.

"For the rest, Sir, your communication has a character of frankness and precision that we have not before seen in the correspondence of your Court with us. I shall only consider it a duty to reply with the same frankness and clearness. We are ready to make peace with all the world; we do not want to impose a peace upon any nation, but we do not chuse that it should be imposed upon us; neither is there any nation who has the power or the means to do so. It is not in the power of any person to make us undo treaties which have been executed. The integrity, the entire and absolute independence of the Ottoman Empire, are not only the most sincere desire of the Emperor, but the most constant object of his policy.

"Two enlightened and neighbouring nations would be wanting in the opinion which they ought to entertain of their power and their wisdom, if in the discussion of those great interests, about which they disagree, they call for the intervention of foreign and distant powers. Thus, Sir, the peace may be negociated and concluded immediately, if your Court has really the desire to arrive at it.

"Our interests are reconcileable, from the very circumstance of their being distinct. You are the sovereigns of the seas, your maritime forces equal those of all the Sovereigns of the world united. We are a great Continental Power, but there are several who have as great force by land as we, and your preponderance on the seas will always place our commerce at the disposal of your squadrons, upon the first declaration of war that you may choose to make. Do you think it reasonable to expect, that the Emperor will ever consent to place himself, in like manner, at your discretion, as to the affairs of the Continent. If, masters of the sea by your own power, you wish also to be masters of the land by a combined power, peace is not possible: for you cannot expect to arrive at results, which it would be impossible for you to attain.

"The Emperor, accustomed as he is to run all the chances which present views of greatness and glory, desires peace with England. He is a man. After so many fatigues, he also wishes for repose. Father of his subjects, he wishes as far as he can, compatible with their honour, and with the guarantee of the future, to procure for them the sweets of peace, and the advantages of a happy and tranquil commerce.

"If then, Sir, his Majesty the King of England really wishes for peace with France, he will appoint a plenipotentiary to repair to Lisle. I have the honour to send you passports for that effect. As soon as his Majesty the Emperor shall be informed of the arrival of the Minister of your Court, he will appoint and send one there without delay. The Emperor is ready to make all the concessions that, from the extent of your naval force and preponderance, you can expect to obtain. I do not think also, that you can refuse to adopt the principle of making to him propositions conformable to the honour of his crown, and to the commercial rights of his States. If you are just, if you only desire what is

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possible for you to accomplish, peace will be soon concluded.

"I conclude by declaring to you, that his Majesty adopts entirely the principles laid down in your dispatch, and presented as the basis of the negociation...that the peace proposed ought to be honourable for the two Courts, and for their respective allies.

"I have the honour of being, with the highest consideration, Sir, your Excellency's very humble, and obedient servant,

(Signed) "CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND,
Prince of Benevento."

(No. V.)

Downing Street, 8th April, 1806.

SIR,

"It was not until yesterday evening that I received your dispatch of the 1st instant. Before I proceed to answer it, allow me to assure your Excellency, that its frankness and politeness have afforded very great pleasure. The appearance of a spirit of conciliation in both parties is one great step towards peace.

"If what your Excellency mentions with respect to internal affairs, is meant to be applied to political affairs, an answer is scarcely necessary. We take no part in them in time of war, and *a fortiori*, we will not do so in time of peace; and nothing is farther from our thoughts than to wish to meddle with such internal laws as you may judge necessary for the regulation of your customs, and the support of your commercial rights, or to insult your flag.

"As to a treaty of commerce, England has no greater interest in wishing for it than other nations. There are many persons who are of opinion, that a treaty of the kind between France and Great Britain would be equally advantageous to both the contracting powers. But this is a question which each Government must decide upon its own view; and that which refuses it is guilty of no offence, and is not accountable to the proposer.

"It is not my opinion alone, Sir, but that of every reasonable man, that peace is the true interest of France, and consequently that the real glory of those who are at her head consists in obtaining and preserving it.

"It is true, we have reciprocally accused each other—but it would be of little use at present to discuss the grounds upon which these accusations were founded. Like you, we wish for equality. We are not, most assuredly, accountable to each other for what we do within ourselves; and the principle of reciprocity proposed by your Excellency on this head appears to be just and reasonable.

"I agree with you in respect to the inconveniences which would result to France from a short lived peace; but on the other hand, its advantages to us would also be very considerable. It is natural, that in such a case each country should magnify its own dangers, or at least that it should look more minutely into them than into the dangers of another.

"As to the intervention of a foreign Power, I should begin with observing, that as far as respects the question of peace and war between France and England, Russia cannot be considered as a foreign power, as she is actually in alliance with England, and at war with France. It was on this principle that, in my letter, I proposed to introduce the Emperor Alexander, not as a mediator, but as a party.

"In the last paragraph of your dispatch, your Excellency has admitted that the peace should be honourable as well for France and England as for their respective allies. If this be the case, it appears to me impossible, considering the close alliance subsisting between the two Governments, that England can commence a negociation, except it be of a provisional nature, without the concurrence, or the previous consent, at least of her ally.

"As to what respects the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, no difficulty can arise—these being objects equally dear to all the parties interested in the discussion in question.

"It is perhaps true, that the power of France by land, compared with that of the rest of Europe, is not equal to our naval superiority, considered in the same point of view; but it can no longer be dissembled that the project of uniting all Europe against France, is chimerical to the last degree. Besides, it would be extending our apprehensions for the future a little too far, to consider an alliance between Russia and England (the two Powers of Europe the least calculated to attack France by land) as tending to produce such an effect.

"The interposition of Russia in the negociation cannot, moreover, be considered as the establishment of a congress either in form or effect, as there will be in fact only two parties, Russia and England on one side, and France on the other. A congress may be useful in many respects after the signing of the preliminaries, in case it should meet the wishes of the contracting parties; but this is a question to be discussed freely and amicably, after the principal affair shall have been arranged.

"I have thus, Sir, submitted to you, as clearly as I could, the sentiments of the British Government upon the ideas suggested by your Excellency. I have the satisfaction of believing, that there is only one

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essential point upon which we are not agreed.

"When we shall have obtained your consent to treat provisionally until Russia can come forward, and afterwards in conjunction with her, we are ready to commence, without the delay of one day, the negociation, in whatever place and in whatever form the two parties may consider most proper, for conducting to a proper termination, and with all possible expedition, the object of our labours.

"I have the honour to be,

"With the most distinguished consideration, &c.

(Signed) "C. J. Fox."

No. VI.

"SIR, "*Paris, April* 16. 1806.

"I have just received the orders of his Majesty the Emperor and King, before whom I laid, with all possible expedition, the dispatch which your Excellency did me the honour to address to me, under the date of the 8th of April.

"It appears to his Majesty, that in admitting, as you do, the principle of equality, you still have persisted in requiring a form of negociation which can by no means accord with this principle. When among two equal powers, one of them claims the intervention of a third, it is evident that it tends to destroy that equipoise so favourable to the fair and free discussion of their interests. It is evident, that it has no inclination to remain contented with the advantages and rights of equality. I trust, Sir, that in resuming this discussion for the last time, I shall be able to persuade your Excellency, that there is no title or motive to justify the inviting of Russia to a negociation proposed between France and England.

"When the war broke out between the two powers, Russia was at peace with France. The present war has not in the least altered the relations between her and us. She at first proposed her mediation, and afterwards, in consequence of circumstances foreign to the war which separates us, some coolness having arisen between the two Cabinets of St Petersburgh and the Thuilleries, the Emperor Alexander thought proper to suspend his political relations with France; but, at same time, he declared, in the most positive manner, that it was not his intention to take any part in the dispute between us and England.

"We do not think that this determination has been in the least altered, by the conduct which Russia has since held. She has, it is true, concluded a treaty of alliance with you; but this treaty, it is easy to perceive, from such articles of it as have transpired, by the object which it had in view, and, still more, from the consequences which followed it, had no relation whatever to the war subsisting for two years between us and England.

"This treaty was an act of participation in a war of another kind, more extended and general than the first. It is from that war that the third coalition arose, in which Austria was the principal power and Russia the auxiliary power; England concurred only in the project of this war. We were never opposed to her force united with that of her allies. Russia only appeared in it as a secondary power. No declaration addressed to France ever informed us that she was at war with us, and it was only on the field of battle where the third coalition was destroyed, that we were officially informed that Russia was engaged in it.

"When his Britannic Majesty declared war against France, his manifestoes expressed the object of it. This object defines the nature of the war. When, eighteen months after, his Britannic Majesty entered into alliance with Austria, Russia, and Sweden, he had other objects in view. It was a new war, the causes of which were to be sought for in the official documents which were published by the different powers. There was no question of the direct interests of England in these causes.—These two wars have no connection whatever; England did not, in fact, participate in that which has been just ended. Russia has never, either directly or indirectly, taken part in that which still exists. There is, therefore, no reason why England should not terminate by herself the war which she alone has carried on against us.

"If his Majesty the Emperor should now adopt the principle of negociating with England jointly with her new allies, he would implicitly admit that the third coalition still exists—that the German war is not finished—that this war is the same with that which France still maintains against England; he would implicitly admit as a basis of negociation, the conditions of M. Novosiltzoff, which excited the astonishment of Europe, roused the French character, and instead of the conqueror of the coalition, the Emperor would voluntarily put himself in the place of the vanquished.

"The Emperor, at this moment, has no interest to maintain against the coalition. He may even overlook the connection which you had with it; and, in treating with you, the only questions that can be, are, the motives and objects of the war undertaken by you antecedent to your alliances, and which have outlived them.

"Although it is only within these six months that the veil which concealed the

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secret combinations of the last war, has been rent, it is notwithstanding true, that the Continent is at peace. Austria, your principal ally, made a separate peace with us. Prussia, whose armies were for some time on the war establishment, has concluded an alliance, offensive and defensive, with us. Sweden does not deserve to be mentioned. As to Russia, a direct proposal of negociation exists between her and us. By her power, she has no occasion for any protection, and she cannot call for the interposition of any Court towards terminating the differences between her and us. Her distance places her so much out of our reach, as it does out of the possibility of injuring us, that peace or war produces no other change in our respective relations, than diplomatic alterations. If under such circumstances, the Emperor should agree to negociate jointly with England and Russia, would he not relinquish all his advantages? Would he not recognise the existence of a war which he has gloriously terminated? Would he not, in fact, concede to England the principle of equality already agreed upon between us?

"If you, Sir, with your usual discernment, will examine the arguments which I have the honour of submitting to you, you will agree with me that such a negociation would be far more prejudicial to us than war, or even a congress.

"In fact, in a congress, if England, Sweden, and Russia, should contend for the establishment of the principles which laid the foundation of the third coalition, Prussia, Denmark, the Porte, Persia, and America, would protest against these principles, and require equal maritime laws, and a fair division of the dominion of the sea. Without doubt, in such a discussion, the diminution of the French power would be often voted for; but then, on the other hand, the diminution of that of England would also be required. Some powers would call for the restoration of the balance of the South of Europe: but others also would call for that of the North of Europe. A great number would occupy themselves for the balance of Asia; all would feel interested for the restoration of the balance of the seas; and if, from among such complicated and stormy discussions, it were possible to expect a conclusion, such conclusion would be right, because it would be complete; and certainly his Majesty has declared, on every occasion, that he would have no objection to make sacrifices for the public tranquility, when England, Russia, and all the great Powers, would be each disposed to recognize established rights, to protect feeble States, and to adopt principles of justice, moderation, and equity. But the Emperor is too good a judge of human nature to be seduced by chimeras, and he is aware that he should only perplex himself by seeking for peace in a labyrinth of ten years discussion, during which time the war would be continued, and which would only render its termination more difficult and uncertain. It would then be necessary to take a new road, as was done at Utrecht; leave the allies to waste their time in useless and endless debates; treat from one to another; discuss, as was then done, the interests of the two powers and those of their respective allies; conclude a peace for one's self, and to make it sufficiently just and honourable, that it could not fail of being agreeable to all the Powers interested. This is the way in which two Powers, such as France and England, should terminate, not in ten years, but immediately, their disputes, and establish at the same time the rule of their rights, and that of the interest of their allies.

"To return to the subject, Sir, I see in the proposed negociation only three possible forms of discussion: negociation with England, and the allies which she acquired at the formation of the third coalition; negociation with all the Powers of Europe, with the addition of the Americans; negociation with England alone. The first of these forms is inadmissible, because it would subject the Emperor to the influence of the third coalition, which no longer exists.—The Emperor would have negociated in this way if he had been beaten. The second form of negociation would render the war perpetual, if the inevitable incidents which might arise in it every moment, and the passions which it would engender, did not put a violent end to the discussions, within a few years after their commencement. The third, therefore, is the only form desirable by those who really wish for peace. His Majesty is persuaded, that the equitable and moderate disposition which he is happy to perceive in the tone and language of his Britannic Majesty's Government, is in unison with the pacific sentiments of which he is more than ever determined to afford proofs to his friends, and even to his enemies; that the nations exhausted by the efforts of a war, the interests of which it is as difficult to discover, as to understand its real object, will at length see arise out of the proposed negociation, a peace which every wish and every necessity of theirs calls for.

"Accept Sir, &c.

"CH. MAU. TALLERAND,

"Prince of Benevento."

(To be continued.)

Historical Affairs.

INDIA.

A Most unfortunate occurrence took place in the garrison of Vellore, in the district of the Madras government, on the 10th of July last, of which the following are stated to be the particulars.

"Orders, it seems, had been sent from head-quarters to Vellore, requiring that the Sepoys, or native soldiers, in that garrison, should shave the hair from the upper lip, and erase some marks of religious distinction from the forehead. The native troops, on receipt of the communication, shewed themselves extremely averse to the new regulations, which were directed to have effect from a certain day. Lieut.-Col. Darley, Commandant of the 16th native battalion, perceiving the spirit of the soldiers, went down to the Presidency, to represent the probable ill result which might ensue from the enforcement of the orders; and the Madras Government, from the representations of that gentleman, is said to have ordered the 16th battalion to Fort St George, and had resolved on rescinding the obnoxious order.

"Whether the Sepoys sufficiently comprehended the intention of the local government, is not known; but from the circumstances which followed, it is to be feared that the attention of the Government to their feelings was not perfectly understood; for in a short time previous to the hour when they were ordered to commence their march to the Presidency, at about three in the morning of the 10th July, the whole of the 16th battalion shewed a mutinous disposition, and were immediately joined by a part of the 14th battalion, which comprised the whole of the native strength of the garrison. These forming themselves into a body, rushed, with loaded pieces, to the barracks, where the only European force, consisting of four companies of his Majesty's 69th regiment, was stationed.—The Sepoys, having bayoneted the centinels, and having planted themselves in silence at the windows and passages, which were numerous, took a deliberate aim, and, at a signal agreed on, fired on the sleeping Europeans, and killed in an instant 170 men. One serjeant (Brody) and 18 privates only escaped the massacre of their comrades; who, with a great deal of good fortune, at length reached the gate of the fort, and possessed themselves of it so effectually, as to defeat every attack made on that post by the native forces.

"Lieutenant-Colonels Fancourt and M'Kerras, and Captain Mann, fell sacrifices to the vengeance of the enraged soldiers, by endeavouring to suppress the mutiny: And Major Charles Armstrong, who just at the instant was passing over the glacis, on his way to Madras, to take his passage for Europe, was killed in his palanquin. Lieut. Ely, who was flying with his son in his arms from his head quarters, was slaughtered, with the infant, in a manner too shocking to be described. His wife, with the other English ladies of the garrison, was spared by the mutineers.

"The refractory battalions kept possession of the garrison for more than two hours, and the followers of the Princes of Mysore, who were detained as prisoners in the palace, hoisted the Mahomedan flag in the interval.

"Intelligence was given, on the first appearance of the mutiny, to Colonel Gillespie, at Arcot; who, within an hour after the receipt of the information, appeared before the gates of the fort with a squadron of his Majesty's 19th dragoons, having proceeded the distance of thirteen miles in less than an hour. The gate of the garrison was blown open by the gallopers, and the European troops had immediate access to the fortress, and within a few minutes put the whole of the mutineers to the sword. The Moorish flag was instantly struck; and it was with some difficulty that the European troops could be restrained from storming the palace, where the Mysorean princes were confined, from an impression that the people with

within had favoured the native troops engaged in the revolt. Lieut.-Colonel Marriott assured the Commandant of the cavalry, that the Princes had held no communion with the Sepoys, and that assurance was deemed satisfactory.

"It is added, however, that several stands of arms, and a quantity of ammunition, have since been discovered within the walls of the palace; a circumstance which has given rise to a suspicion, that the discontents of the native troops had been fomented by emissaries from the palace.

"The cause of this dreadful affair was investigating by seven Commissioners, who were sitting at Vellore. There is no doubt, however, but it is entirely to be attributed to the want of due vigilance in the officer who had the charge of the princes. The 2d battallion of the 23d had been raised in the southward, and was composed chiefly of Collories. Their officers were induced, by offers of great reward from one of the princes, to be bribed from their duty, and had sufficient influence over their men to make them join in the plan, which was, to get possession of the fort, and which they calculated on keeping for a few days, when they were to be joined by 50,000 men from Mysore. The cause is also attributed to a code of new regulations, which has occasioned general dissatisfaction thro' the army. These regulations have introduced a new turban for the Sepoys, similar to a drummer's cap; have ordered the distinguishing marks of cast in the forehead to be taken off, and to shave their upper lip, &c. &c. Lord William Bentinck, wisely, immediately issued a general order, doing away those regulations.—The following is a general return of the killed and wounded.

Killed—Colonels Fancourt, M'Kerras. 23d Batt. Lieuts. Winehope, Jolly, Captain Milne, 1st Batt. 1st Reg.; Lieuts. O'Reilly, Fitchbenner, Ely, 69th Regt.; Popham; Paymaster Smyth; Mann, Commissary of Stores; Major Armstrong

Wounded.—Captain Barrow, 69th Regiment, M'Lachlan; Insurgents, 500 or 600 killed; his Majesty's 19th Dragoons, one rank file killed, 3 wounded; 69th, two Lieutenants killed, rank and file, 76 killed, 3 wounded; rank and file, 88 wounded.

WEST INDIES.

St Domingo.

A complete revolution has taken place in the Empire of Hayti. The New York papers contain an extract from an official bulletin, published by the insurgents at Hayti, giving a narrative of their proceedings from the 13th to the 17th of October, on which day Dessalines was assassinated. It is alledged that a horrible attempt was to be made in the south part of the island; that thousands were to be sacrificed to the suspicion, or rather to the ferocity of Dessalines. In consequence of this, a number of the principal officers of that district, with the minister of war at their head, conspired against their Emperor, and gained their division of the army to their side. Dessalines, who was to form a junction with them before Port-au-Prince, advanced without suspicion, and, on entering the camp, was instantly dispatched. A Colonel, who attempted to defend him, also fell, and a few of his followers were wounded. The insurgents lost only one man. The bulletin concludes with an order to have Te Deum chaunted with all due solemnity in honour of the event.

Christophe, the successor of Dessalines, has issued the following proclamation:—

Address of the Government of Hayti to the Commerce of Neutral Nations.

The inhabitants of Hayti had scarce delivered themselves from the French yoke, than they had another hydra to destroy, which they had nourished in their own bosom. Their whole attention is now turned to the cultivation of that valuable produce, which the mercantile part of Europe obtains at a great expence from the most distant countries. Our persevering industry has procured us a most abundant recompence for our laborious exertions. The riches of our soil offer a most pleasing prospect to your speculations. Our warehouses, filled with all the productions of the Antilles, only wait the arrival of your mercantile fleets, to make an exchange of the manufactures of which we stand in need, for those which you require. If a system unfavourable to the progress of commerce has hitherto interposed to prevent its success amongst

mongst us, that disastrous influence will shortly cease. The imposture is dissipated, the phantom has disappeared, and all the illusions that hovered round it are dispersed. So far is our Government, in its present regenerated state, from opposing the freedom of commerce in our ports, that it offers facilities to you which cannot be granted by any other Government. It is of no consequence under what colours you may appear; the protection of your property, the security of your persons, and a rigid maintenance of the laws of every thing that relates to you, are guaranteed to you on the faith of Government. Solid regulations, and dictated by wisdom —duties arranged in proportion to the difficulties that you may experience in gaining our ports, are equitably collected; great dispatch in expediting your vessels; with men of integrity in the direction of public offices;—such are the changes on which you may have a perfect reliance. The Government is firmly persuaded, that where a reciprocal advantage does not prevail, there can be no commerce. It has already directed the suppression of exclusive consignments; of the tax on the price of articles; of the privileges granted for the sale of coffee, as well as the obligation to take cargoes of sugar, &c. Every one will be at liberty to sell or buy on the conditions that he shall judge most for his advantage. Those regulations, produced by ignorance, will no longer offer impediments to your speculations; your confidence will be no longer forced in favour of individuals, who were equally strangers to you and to the welfare of the country. Your friends, your own particular factors, shall have the possession of your property; and the Government engages to grant them all the protection which they can desire. The sanguinary horrors, which have too notoriously marked the commencement of a cruel reign, will no more renew the sad spectacles of scenes that are past.—Come with perfect confidence to traffic in our ports; come and exchange the fruits of your industry for our riches; and be persuaded, that you will never have cause to repent of a reliance on our promises.

At the same time, while the Government is exerting all its efforts to procure you the advantages of a brilliant commerce, it requires of your agents the same loyalty and good faith which it will exercise towards you. It also expresses its hope, that the base conduct of the privateers of Louisiana will not be imitated, and that it will have no cause to regret that its too great confidence has been abused.

The ports are the Cape, Fort Dauphin, Port-de-paix, the Gonaives, St Mark, Port-au-Prince, the Cayes, Jeremie, and Jacmel, where you may send your cargoes with the certainty of an advantageous return.

The well known exactness with which the Government of Hayti acquits its engagements, is a solemn pledge for the execution of the treaties it may enter into with you. Notwithstanding the misfortunes which preceded our independence, and the disastrous wars which it necessarily produced, the means of Government have never failed of keeping pace with its wants. Such is the astonishing extent of our resources, that even the vices of the preceding Administration did not prevent the liquidation of all its contracts. Judge then what will now be our prospect as well as yours, when a wise economy shall take the place of prodigality, and that an equitable collection of the revenues will determine the rights of Government as well as those of individuals. Haste, then, to come and avail yourselves of these favourable dispositions, which your connections with us will confirm more and more. Whatever may be the number of your vessels, whatever may be the extent of your speculations for our ports, entertain not the least apprehension that you will not acquire a certain profit. An abundant harvest, commodities already prepared, wait your coming, and the certainty of an immediate sale of your cargoes is assured to you.

Given at the Cape, October 24, 1806. in the third year of the Independence of Hayti.

The Chief of the Government of Hayti,
HENRY CHRISTOPHE.

By his Excellency the Secretary of the Government.
RONANEZ, the Younger.

AMERICA.

On the 2d of Dec. Congress was opened by a very long message from the

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President, in which he takes a view of the external and internal situation of the union. It is not of much interest to European readers.—It exhibits a very flattering picture of the revenue and commerce of the United States. The dispute with Spain, it appears, is far from being settled.

On the 3d a special message from the President was presented to the House of Representatives, setting forth the promising aspect of the negociation with Great Britain, and recommending a further suspension of the act prohibiting the importation of certain articles of British produce. A bill was immediately brought in for suspending the act in question, pressed forward with all possible expedition through its stages, and passed on Saturday the 6th by a majority of 101 to 5. There was no objection to the principle of the bill; the only difference was as to the period to which the suspension should be limited. Some contended that it should be extended to the 21st of December 1801; while others maintained that it should be narrowed to the 30th June next; the latter was adopted.

We understand a clause has been introduced into the bill for affording relief to such persons as may have incurred forfeitures by the violation of the non-importation act during the few days it was in force.

We may, therefore, consider the unpleasant differences which have for some time subsisted between the two governments as completely terminated.

We have also the satisfaction of learning that the prejudices which have been so artfully raised by some designing and factious men against this country, were rapidly wearing away. The greater body of the inhabitants of the United States was firmly impressed with the advantage of British intercourse and connection, and determined to maintain them.

A bill has also been introduced, and read a first time, "to prohibit the importation of slaves into any part or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, from and after the first day of January 1807; it also prohibits the exportation of slaves for the purpose of selling them." This bill was ordered to a second reading.

The President has issued a proclamation, in which he declares, "That he has information that some citizens of the United States are preparing an expedition against the Spanish dominions, and calls upon all officers to be vigilant in seeking and bringing to justice all persons concerned in preparing for such enterprises."

The following official communication from Lord Howick to the Chairman of the Committee of American Merchants, dated Downing Street, Jan. 1. announces that our differences with America have been happily adjusted:—

"I have the honour of acquainting you, for the information of the merchants concerned in the trade of America, that the Treaty of Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, between his Majesty and the United States, was yesterday signed by the Commissioners respectively appointed for that purpose by the two Governments. The treaty will be immediately transmitted to America, but, until the ratification on both sides shall have been exchanged, it cannot be made public."

The Commissioners are Lords Auckland and Holland, and Messrs Pinkney and Munroe.

War on the Continent.

The entire possession of the north of Germany by the French, has, as was stated in our last number, deprived us of any certain intelligence of the further operations of the belligerent armies:—And for some weeks no French bulletines were published at Paris. We learn, however, by the way of Tonningen and Gottenburgh, that three large divisions of the French army had passed the Vistula at Warsaw, occupied Praga opposite to that city, and had pushed on several corps to take positions on the Bug and Narew rivers.—About the end of Nov. Bonaparte left Berlin for Posen, where he received addresses from the persons calling themselves the Senate of Poland, the Bishops, &c.—He left Posen on the 14th Dec. and arrived at Warsaw on the 19th, by which time it is said the whole French army, to the number of 200,000 men, were collected in Poland. In their progress, some smart skirmishing took place with different bodies of Cossacks, in which the loss was said to be nearly equal on both sides.

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On the other hand, two large Russian armies of 150,000 men, under Gens. Benningsen and Buxhovden, had united at Pultusk, about eighty miles north-east of Warsaw, on the 10th Dec. Gen. Kaminskoy, the new Russian commander in chief, was at Kaminieck, about 20 miles farther east, with another army of the same number. The Prussian army had been collected from Silesia and Polish Prussia, and amounted to 90,000 men.—Gen. Lestocq had been appointed to the command of it in room of Gen. Kalkreuth. A large portion of this force had joined the advanced Russian army.

On the 23d Dec. Bonaparte left Warsaw with the main army, with a view to bring on a general engagement, which we are told the Russians had hitherto avoided, till their whole force should come forward. Such, we are positively assured, has at length taken place, and the victory decided in favour of the Russians, with a loss, on the side of the French, of 40,000 men, and 80 pieces of cannon. On Saturday afternoon Jan. 24. the following demi-official bulletin was circulated from the Secretary of States office for Foreign affairs.

"BULLETIN, *London, Jan.* 24, 1807.

"Lord Howick has just received intelligence, of the truth of which he has not the least doubt, that an action was fought between the Russians and French, on the 27th of December last, which continued three successive days, and on the last of which the French retreated, with the loss of 40,000 slain, and 80 pieces of cannon.—The scene of action was at Osternewe, sixty or seventy miles from Warsaw. The enemy made their retreat to within eight miles of that place, and were also entrenching themselves at Marienburgh."

We hope to be able in our next to give the particulars of this important engagement, which may have the effect of relieving Europe from the dreadful destiny which seemed to threaten it.

The King of Prussia, we rejoice to learn, supports his altered fortunes with the courage of a brave, and the fortitude of a good man. He has published several most animated proclamations to his subjects, of which the following is an outline:

The first is addressed to his army, and conveys severe censure on the conduct of many officers during the late unfortunate events. It announces that the Governor of Custrin has been sentenced to be shot, and that the Commanders of the other fortresses, so basely yielded up to the French, and all the officers who counselled their surrender, have been dismissed with disgrace; it denounces severe and summary punishment upon all future misconduct, and declares, as an encouragement to merit, that persons of whatever birth shall be promoted, if they distinguish themselves.

In the second proclamation, addressed to the inhabitants of Silesia, his Majesty feelingly appeals to their loyalty and patriotism, anticipating the approach of the enemy, and painting, in strong colours, the depopulating warfare which he wages against the peaceful inhabitants of every country in which his armies gain a footing. His Majesty boasts of being still at the head of a powerful army, purged of traitors, and burning with zeal in the cause of its country, supported by a yet more powerful ally determined to avenge his cause. This proclamation is dated Breslau, Dec. 5.

The third proclamation is an exposition of his Majesty's reasons for refusing to ratify the armistice concluded by Lucchesini and Zastrow at Warsaw, on Nov. 16th. It appears that his Prussian Majesty solicited peace before the enemy obtained possession of Berlin, and that Bonaparte held out hopes to him that he should attain it. Previous to the conclusion of the armistice, a basis of peace had been actually agreed upon; but, as soon as Bonaparte had captured or annihilated the scattered remains of the Prussian army, he forgot his word in the success of his arms, which so greatly exceeded even his most sanguine expectations. The Prussian plenipotentiaries were informed, that what he had taken from their master must be retained as pledges for the re-establishment of the authority of the Porte in Moldavia and Wallachia, and the restoration of their several colonies to France, Spain, and Holland; upon which his Prussian Majesty observes, that very faint hopes could be entertained that England and Russia would comply with such terms, in order to purchase that kind of peace which it was the avowed object of Bonaparte to impose. As to the

the armistice, his Majesty states, that it was impossible for him to comply with the conditions of it, as the Russians were advancing not only to his aid, but to defend their own frontiers, which the French armies menaced. The proclamation therefore calls upon his subjects, in the most moving yet animating terms, to exert their ancient spirit in their own defence, in which they are to be supported by the whole energies of the Russian empire.

Appended to the proclamation is a note of Talleyrand, presented to the Prussian plenipotentiaries on signing the armistice. It is in the same tone, and nearly in the same words, with several preceding declarations of Bonaparte:—that he will hold possession of his present conquests till the colonies of France and her allies are restored, and till the independence of the Porte is secured.

Bonaparte has concluded a peace with the Elector of Saxony, who has been elevated to the royal dignity. The Duke of Saxe Weimar has also made his peace. They are both to join the Rhenish confederacy, and to furnish a stipulated number of troops.

The climate of Poland is operating more destructively upon the French armies than the sword did upon those of the Prussians at the commencement of the campaign. Letters from Berlin assert, that the hospitals of that place are full of sick and wounded French, who arrive nightly by waggon-fulls: as also at Magdeburgh, the doors of the hospital are closely shut, and no one allowed to enter or come out; contagious fevers and the white flux, prevail to that degree among the French in Germany and Poland that thousands have already fallen victims. Their troops in Mecklenburgh, Saxony, and other parts, are all afflicted with similar diseases. From Hamburgh, Franconia, &c. &c. a number of physicians have been put in requisition, in order to be sent to Poland, to attempt to stop the progress of those diseases which continue to make the most dreadful ravages.

Russia.

Imperial Ukase.

Alexander, Emperor of all the Russias, &c.

Our manifesto of the 30th of August declared the situation of our affairs with the French Government.

At that period of our hostile situation, Prussia still formed a barrier between us and the French, who tyrannized over various parts of Germany. But, soon after, the fire of war blazed out in Prussia also; after various disasters and important losses on her part, our own dominions on the frontiers are now threatened by the flame.

To Russians, accustomed to love the glory of their country, and to sacrifice every thing to it, it is unnecessary to explain how unavoidable these events have made the present war.

Honour unsheathed our sword for the protection of our allies; how much more justly must it be drawn for the defence of our own safety? Before these events could approach our frontiers, we took, at an early period, every measure to be ready to meet them. Having, in good time, ordered our army to move beyond the frontier, we have now commissioned our General Field Marshal Kaminskoy to command it, and to act against the enemy with all the forces intrusted to him.

We are assured, that all our faithful subjects will join us in fervent prayers to the Almighty, who directs the fate of states, and the issue of battles, that he may take our righteous cause under his all powerful protection, that his victorious strength and blessing may direct the Russian armies employed for repelling the general foe of Europe.

We are confident, that our faithful subjects of the Government on the frontier will, in the present circumstances particularly, redouble the proofs of their attachment, and their zeal for the common good, and that, unshaken by fear or delusive promises, they will tread with firmness the same path in which, under the protection of the laws, and of a mild government, they have hitherto enjoyed tranquility and undisturbed property, and shared in the universal prosperity of the whole empire.

Lastly, we are confident, that all the children of the land, relying on the help of God, on the valour of our troops, and on the known experience of their leader, will spare no sacrifice, no efforts which patriotism and the safety of our country may demand.

St Petersburgh, Nov. 28. 1806.

Hamburgh.

The members of the English Factory at Hamburgh have made an arrangement respecting the giving up the British property in their possession; and they are not to be sent prisoners to Verdun. Some of the Hamburgh letters indeed say that they have been set at liberty. The same letters, however, give the following as the result of the interview between Bonaparte and the Hamburgh Deputies.

On the 26th Dec. the deputation of the city of Hamburgh returned from Posen, where on the 14th ult. they had an audience of the Emperor Napoleon, which lasted near an hour. Their mission seems to have been unsuccessful, although every persuasive was used to convince him of the great importance of the free commerce of Hamburgh to the chief trading towns of France. The deputies proved to him, by a list of acceptances, that the commercial cities of the French empire received no less than 20 millions of marcs banco through the immediate channel of Hamburgh. Notwithstanding so forcible an argument, Napoleon referred the business to Talleyrand, whom the Syndic Doorman followed to Warsaw, in hopes, by further representations, to induce him to move the Emperor to be less rigorous to the Hamburghers. It is stated that Napoleon, in his conversation with the deputies, spoke violently against the English, declaring that the chief object of the measures he had adopted in regard to their city was to distress the English and their trade.

Holland.

The new King of Holland has published a decree, which appears expressly calculated to destroy the small remains of the Dutch trade, although it is nominally directed against this country. It was issued on the 15th Dec. from which date—

"No vessel is to be suffered to depart without special authority under the royal sign manual, and without having previously given bonds or other securities, that the cargo is not to be discharged in an enemy's port. Every vessel entering a Dutch port is to be immediately detained, and cannot be liberated without an order under the sign manual. All fishing vessels shall be examined previous to their sailing from or returning to any port, and none shall be allowed to depart, except the master make oath, that he will have no voluntary understanding or communication with any ship or vessel whatever. The directors of the port are made responsible for all letters, either from or to England, which are ordered to be transmitted to the Minister of Justice."

King Louis has established two orders of knighthood in Holland. The first is of the Union; it is to consist of thirty Grand Crosses, and is, in some degree, modelled after the French Legion of Honour. The second is, the Order of Merit, which is to be composed of 30 commanders, and 50 knights, with a yearly revenue annexed to it of 60,000 florins, which is to be paid out of the revenue!

Declaration of Blockade against France.

Bonaparte's blockading decree has been met by the following order of his Britannic Majesty in Council, which appeared in the London Gazette of Jan. 10.

"Whereas the French Government has issued certain orders, which in violation of the usages of war, purport to prohibit the commerce of all neutral nations with his Majesty's dominions; and also to prevent such nations from trading with any other country in any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of his Majesty's dominions; and whereas the said Government has also taken upon itself to declare all his Majesty's dominions to be in a state of blockade, at a time when the fleets of France and her allies are confined within their own ports by the superior valour and discipline of the British Navy; and whereas such attempts on the part of the enemy would give to his Majesty an unquestionable right of retaliation, and would warrant his Majesty in enforcing the same prohibition of all commerce with France, which that power hopes to effect against the commerce of his Majesty's subjects, a prohibition which the superiority of his Majesty's naval forces might enable him to support, by actually investing the ports and coasts of the enemy, with numberless squadrons and cruizers, so as to make the entrance or approach thereto manifestly dangerous; and whereas his Majesty, though unwilling to follow

low the example of his enemies, by proceeding to an extremity so distressing to all nations not engaged in the war, and carrying on their accustomed trade, yet feels himself bound, by a due regard to the just rights and interests of his people, not to suffer such measures to be taken by the enemy, without taking some steps on his part to restrain this violence, and to retort upon them the evils of their own injustice; His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that no vessel shall be permitted to trade from one port to another, both which ports shall belong to, or be in the possession of France or her Allies, or be so far under their controul as that British vessels may not freely trade thereat; and the Commanders of his Majesty's ships of war and privateers shall be, and are hereby instructed, to warn ever neutral vessel coming from any such port, to discontinue her voyage, and not to proceed to any such port; and any vessel, after being so warned, or any vessel coming from any such port, after a reasonable time shall have been afforded for receiving information of this his Majesty's order, which shall be found proceeding to another such port, shall be captured and brought in, and, together with her cargo, shall be condemned as a lawful prize."

LOSS OF THE ATHENIENNE.

We are sorry to announce the loss of his Majesty's ship Athenienne of 64 guns, Capt. Raynsford, and a great part of her crew. The following particulars are given of this melancholy event:

His Majesty's ship Athenienne, commanded by Capt. R. Raynsford, having on board 470 men, sailed from Gibraltar on the 16th October, with a fair wind, and arrived off Sardinia, on the 20th, at five o'clock in the evening; from whence she proceeded towards Malta: But unfortunately at about half past nine o'clock in the evening of that day, when going nine knots, struck on the rocks called the Esquerques. It immediately became necessary to lighten the ship to prevent her from falling over on her broadside; and the masts were cut away for that purpose: But, in less than half an hour after, from the violent concussion of the rocks on her bottom, she filled up the lower deck ports, and fell on her beam ends on the larboard side. Captain Raynsford, who from the first foresaw the total loss of the ship, ordered the boats to be hoisted out, with an idea that they would be useful in towing a raft that was constructing to leeward, which probably might have been the means of preserving a great many from destruction; but so soon as the two jolly boats were lowered down from the quarters, and clear of the ship, the men (for there were no officers with them) bore up, and were no more seen by the unhappy persons who staid by the wreck. The cutter and barge, in hoisting out, were stove and swamped, and 30 men, unable to regain the ship, perished. By the fall of the masts, several people were killed and desperately mangled, and two Midshipmen were killed by the spanker-boom crushing them between it and the side. The termination of the miseries of all appeared fast approaching, and the launch, being the only boat that was not either stove or wrecked, was filled with men on the booms, and without having the means of mechanical power, or the necessity of using it, the water having at this time covered the whole wreck, with the exception of the poop, she floated off the booms, to the great joy of every one, and escaped the many dangers she had to encounter from the broken masts and floating pieces of the ship: and afterwards came under the stern, where many, in attempting to swim to her, shared the untimely fate of those that preceded them.

At this time, about half past eleven at night, there being but little hope of the ship holding together till morning, I urged Captain Raynsford to save himself by swimming to the launch, but in vain, he declaring to me that he was perfectly resigned to his fate, and was determined not to quit his post whilst a man remained, but advised me to do that which I had recommended to him; and, at the moment that the launch full of people was beating before the wind, I leapt from the stern gallery into the sea, and swimming through a very high surf, gained the boat, and providentially escaped the unhappy catastrophe of the remaining officers and crew, 347 in num-

number, who I lament to say, most probably perished that night, as the wind continued to increase after she first struck, and the next day blew still stronger. Early on the next morning we fell in with a Danish brig, and putting two officers and seamen into her to beat to windward, to endeavour to save as many of the people as might be clinging to the wreck, but without effect. We continued our course for Martima, and arrived in the evening of the 21st, and were humanely treated by the Governor; and next day set out for Trepani in Sicily, where finding a small boat bound to Malta, embarked and arrived there on the 15th, with the Master and Surgeon of the Bergere, after encountering all the terrors of a shipwreck, as dreadful, perhaps, in its consequences as was ever experienced.

The apprehensions that were entertained respecting the safety of General Crawford's expedition are happily removed. A letter from Lisbon, of the 27th December states, that the expedition passed by Madeira on the 17th, all well. The Nereide frigate carried into Madeira a Spanish corvette, laden with arms, ammunition, and officers (French and Spanish) bound to the Caraccas, and the capture is regarded, and not without reason, as a good and fortunate circumstance. The capture of the Mauritius is said to be the object of General Crawfurd's expedition.

The British squadron off Rochefort has suffered from the late dreadful gales; the Dragon was nearly lost; a providential current of wind caught her courses, when she was within five minutes sail of the rocks; the Foudroyant had all her head knees loosened; and the Kent also suffered the severity of the gale.

His Majesty's ship Tobago was taken off Guadaloupe, early in November, by the General Erneuf, after an engagement of four hours. An Officer and 15 men were killed and wounded; the French lost upwards o 50.

His Majesty has granted a pension of 500l. per annum on Sir Samuel Hood, in consideration of the loss of his arm.

The weather in December was very tremendous all over Lancashire, where it has been felt in an awful manner. There was for several days most dreadful thunder and lightning, besides blowing a hurricane, and torrents of rain constantly falling. Many villages about Litchfield were entirely under water, and the distresses of the poor are very great in consequence of it. The road between Litchfield and Stone was in many places filled with water for 500 yards together, and all the way up to the bellies of the horses that travelled through it. In other respects, the weather was so mild and warm, that at a village near Leicester, there is an apple tree in full bloom; and at Litchfield, a gentleman, on the 1st of January, produced green pease on his table, out of his garden, in high perfection, that were raised in the open ground. Cauliflowers have been also gathered out of gardens at Litchfield, within a few days past, in as high perfection as if it was summer. The hedges and trees in most parts are in bud.

On the morning of Christmas day, the mail-boat crossing the dangerous ferry of Conway, in Wales, was unfortunately lost. By this disastrous event, twelve out of the fourteen passengers lost their lives. The bodies of almost all the drowned persons were found and brought on shore in little more than an hour after the accident happened. The guard belonging to the mail had on his person property in debentures, amounting to four thousand pounds, belonging to Mr Thorpe Frank of Dublin, which had been committed to his care by Mr Jewster, hatter in Dame-street, Bristol, to be forwarded, the latter prudently declining to cross the ferry—the property was found with the body, and has since been restored to the owner. By one of the two survivors it is stated, that the man who had the management of the boat, upon seeing the danger, cried out the moment to entreat the passengers to sit steadily, and threw out the anchor; but their disobedience and imprudent and unskilful exertions to save themselves, were the principal means of producing the fatal catastrophe. Among the sufferers were Mr Godwin, Mr Hunt of Dunfermline, and Mr Elliston of Liverpool.

SCOT-

Scottish Chronicle.

DREADFUL STORMS.

ON Saturday morning, Oct. 25. about 11 o'clock, a dreadful hurricane from the south-west commenced at Edinburgh, which continued with more or less violence till near three o'clock, when it began to abate. A number of people were knocked down in the streets by the violence of the wind, and by the falling of cans, slates, and railings from the roofs of the houses.—No less than 107 lamps in the Old and New Town, were destroyed. Several people were much hurt, and had their legs broken, &c. A carriage was overturned in the New Town, and a cart of hay was blown over and totally destroyed. Several large trees in the neighbourhood were torn up by the roots.

A storm, however, came on on the 25th December (Christmas day,) more extensive and destructive than any ever remembered in this country. It extended along the whole west side of this island, from Wales to Orkney: and the following are some accounts of its fatal effects:

On Thursday, Dec. 25th, it blew a tremendous hurricane at Edinburgh, from the S. W. Considerable damage was done to the roofs of houses, chimnies, &c. and it was difficult and dangerous to walk the streets. Part of the gable of a new house in Howe-street was blown down, as was also a small out-house or shade, in the Pleasance. Part of the ballustrade on the west of that beautiful building, the New Bank of Scotland, was blown down from the parapet upon the roof. The family at Gogar house, (possessed by Wm. Ramsay, Esq.) had a most providential escape:—While sitting at breakfast, a heavy stack of chimnies was blown down, which passed through two different storeys, carrying every thing before it. The floor was torn down within a very short distance of the breakfast table, and a chair on which one of the family, was sitting a few seconds before, was crushed to pieces. We are happy to mention, that none of the family were hurt.

Glasgow, Dec. 25.

"Since about six o'clock this morning it has blown a tremendous storm from the south-west, accompanied with heavy rain. A number of chimney tops and cans have been blown down, by which several persons have been hurt. In the High Street, above Duke Street, a stack of chimnies fell down upon a low house, drove in the roof, forced out the front wall, and dangerously hurt an old woman and a child, who were immediately carried to the Infirmary." The storm was felt for several miles round this city; great numbers of houses being unroofed, work-sheds, garden-walls, and trees blown down; a byre, in Mearns Muir, was blown down, and five cows killed."

The Hope, Henry, of and for Greenock, one of the homeward-bound Quebec fleet, after encountering the storm on the 25th, came to anchor off the island of Kerra, when a boat and crew went from Oban, and assisted in bringing her into that harbour. She lost an anchor and cable; all her sails were torn to pieces; in short, every thing was swept off the decks, and the captain, mate, and three men, were washed overboard. The captain, having fortunately caught hold of a rope, was dragged after the vessel for a considerable time, when he was with difficulty saved. —The rest, poor fellows! found a watery grave.

In this dreadful storm, the Birmingham Packet, of and from Charlestown, Captain Bowden, for Greenock, loaded with 823 bags cotton, stranded on Barr shore, in Kintyre, about 12 miles from Campbeltown. The cargo will be got safe, but the hull of the ship, it is supposed, cannot be got off. On the said 25th December, there was the most tremendous storm felt for some years at Campbeltown. The tide was unusually high, and a number of vessels in the harbour. They all stood out the gale, except the brigantine Mary of Ayr, Capt. Thomas Clarke, loaded with dry goods, bound for Buenos Ayres, which drove on shore, but was got off without damage.

The Hawke, Stewart, and Lily Cumming, of Rothesay, on their way from the herring fishery, were driven from their anchors at Calloch, in Skye, and were put on shore on the Main; their crews, and cargoes were saved, but their bottoms are materially injured. An English sloop was wrecked at same place, and crew lost.

THURSO.—"We had on the 25th, the most violent storm of wind and rain ever known in this quarter. It resembled more those hurricanes to which the western hemisphere is subject, than even the hardest gales which we have been accustomed to in this climate. The storm commenced about noon, and continued, with unabated fury, untill six in the evening. During the night,

too, and early this morning, it blew very hard, and the sea rose to an uncommon height.

"Of seventeen vessels which lay in the roads, seven drifted to the east side of the bay, and being forced on shore, were completely wrecked. One of them was the sloop Fisher of Aberdeen, Manson master, having on board a valuable cargo of groceries, and other goods, from Leith—the crew saved, but both ship and cargo totally lost. The other six sail, that shared the same fate, were fishing smacks, belonging to London or Harwich. The crew of the Berwick, Bennet, all but the master, who happened to be ashore, are lost; but those belonging to the other five smacks are safe. The country round this town presents every where, evident marks of the ruinous effects of this tremendous tempest;—houses unroofed, and otherwise damaged, corn stacks and hay ricks blown down, and partly carried off, with other disasters of a similar nature, all tending to excite our apprehensions that the damage sustained on this occasion exceeds every thing of the kind hitherto experienced in this part of the island."

During the storm on Christmas day, three boats, belonging to the village of Stotfield, in the neighbourhood of Elgin, were wrecked upon that coast, and every person on board perished. The crews consisted of 18 men and three boys. By this calamitous event, 18 widows and about 50 children are left destitute. One of the widows, who had lost her husband and two sons, died of grief a few days after this disaster. A subscription for the relief of the unfortunate families has been opened at Edinburgh.

In the same storm, one of the fishing boats belonging to Avon in Ross-shire upset near Brora, on the coast of Sutherland, and the crew, consisting of six men in the prime of life, all unfortunately perished.—This is the fourth similar accident to that village since the year 1791. By this last, six widows are left in indigence, and twenty-two young children. The minister of the parish ordered a collection there for their relief. The names of the fishermen drowned are, John Patience, senior, James Gow, David Sutherland, Donald Jack, junior, Alexander Reid, junior, and Donald Reid.

In the end of December, the ferry-boat over the river Tummel, at Logierait, was overset, and three persons unfortunately drowned. The difficulty and danger experienced at this ferry have long been a subject of complaint and inconvenience to travellers; and the present unfortunate event forcibly demonstrates the necessity of a bridge over this part of the river.

During the gale, two brothers of the name of Stirling, who had been at the herring fishery, and had about 14 barrels of fish in their boats, and had left Kincardine for Borrowstounness to a market, were unfortunately lost about a mile from Kincardine. Their boats upset, and they took to the herring cruives, on which they tried to save their lives for upwards of an hour, but were washed off, in presence of many spectators. A boat was manned from Kincardine which endeavoured to give them assistance, but the storm increasing, they could not get near them. They were both in the prime of life...one of them has left a wife and six children; the other was the support of an aged mother.

Thursday night, January 1. about nine o'clock, a most alarming fire broke out in a range of buildings, at the mouth of the Calton, Glasgow, which threatened the surrounding buildings with utter destruction. It was not got completely under till three o'clock in the morning. Several families were burnt out.

On the 22d December, Ralph Robison, residing at Berwick-upon Tweed, and formerly overseer to George Douglas, Esq. of Cavers, was tried by jury, before the Sheriff of Roxburghshire, when Robison pleaded guilty to the libel, charging him with theft, fraud, and breach of trust: upon which he was sentenced to a month's confinement in the house of correction, and to be banished the country for 14 years.

On Wednesday, Jan. 7. Margaret Cunningham, alias Mason, widow of John Mason, flax-dresser in Path-head, Fifeshire, who was found guilty of the murder of her husband, by poisoning him, at last Spring Circuit at Perth, was hanged at the west end of the tolbooth, Edinburgh, pursuant to her sentence. She was assisted in her devotions by the Rev. Dr Fleming, one of the ministers of this city, and the Rev. Mr Porteous, chaplain of the tolbooth, and behaved with great penitence and resignation. Her body was afterwards delivered to Drs Monro for dissection, in terms of her sentence. An immense number of spectators attended. It is upwards of thirty years since a woman was executed in this city—the last was Anne Mackie, for child murder, on the 11th of September 1776.

Wednesday, Jan. 21. Thomas Smith and George Stephenson, who were lately found guilty of horse-stealing, before the High Court of Justiciary, were hanged at the west end of the tolbooth, pursuant to their fentence. They were assisted in their devotions by the Rev. Dr Campbell, one of the ministers of this city, the Rev. Mr Adams, of the Episcopal chapel, and the Rev.

Rev. Mr Porteous, chaplain of the tolbooth. They were very penitent, and their behaviour at the place of execution was such as became persons in their unhappy situation. After they had mounted the drop, and just before it fell, they shook hands, and tenderly embraced each other. Smith was a little man, pretty far advanced in life. Stephenson was a genteel man, not exceeding 30 years of age.

MARRIAGES.

At Bombay, Major-Gen. Jones, Commander in Chief at Surat, to Miss Eliza Sophia Williamson, niece of Lewis Cochran, Esq. in Council at Bombay, and second daughter of the Rev. Joseph Williamson, rector of Thakeham.

Nov. In Argyllshire, John Elliot Porch, Esq. late of the first Guards, to Miss Helen Elizabeth Lamont, youngest daughter of John Lamont, Esq. of Lamont.

21. At Holyroodhouse, J. Francis Staveley, Esq of York, to Mrs Lindley, daughter of the late Hon. John Murray of Killaloe.

—. At Glasgow, Mr John Hutchinson, merchant, to Marion Millar, daughter of the deceased Mr George Millar, merchant.

Dec. 4. Mr John Gibson, writer to the signet, to Miss Agnes Mitchel Mason, daughter of Mr Ebenezer Mason, merchant, Edinburgh.

9. Capt. Maxwell, of the foot guards, to Miss Martin, of Poplar Lodge, in Hants.

13. At Edinburgh, William Grant, Esq. of Sea-Bank, to Miss Mary Mackenzie, daughter of Mr Kenneth Mackenzie, apothecary.

16. At Ayr, Dr Robert Smith, Ayr, to Miss Janet Bone, eldest daughter of James Bone, Esq. surgeon.

17. At Drumgieth, Robert Kerr of Chatto Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Fyffe, daughter of David Fyffe of Drumgieth, Esq.

.... At Greenock, John Fullarton, Esq. of Kilmichael, to Miss Stewart, eldest daughter of Roger Stewart Esq. Greenock.

—. At Greenock, Mr Peter M'Callum, merchant, to Miss Mary Park, daughter of the late Mr Thomas Park, merchant.

23. At Stirling, the Rev. Mr Archibald M'Lauchlan, minister of the Gospel at Dundee, to Miss Isabella Gellatly, daughter of the late Rev. Mr Gellatly, minister of the gospel at Tealing.

24. At Edinburgh, Captain MacIntyre, 48d or Argyllshire militia, to Miss A. G. Campbell, youngest daughter of the late William Campbell, Esq of Duneaves.

26. At Philiphaugh, Mr George Craig, writer, Galashiels, to Miss Dorothea Laidlaw, eldest daughter of Mr Laidlaw, Philiphaugh.

27. At Newton, in Hants, Lieut.-Col. Keith Young, to Miss James Catherine Ogilvy, of Ascrievie.

29. At Edinburgh, William Johnston, Esq. writer to the signet, to Miss Sarah Riddell, daughter of the late Robert Riddell, Esq. of Carzeild.

31. At Edinburgh, Thomas Hodgson, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Isabella Hamilton, youngest daughter of the late Dr Alex. Hamilton, Physician in Edinburgh.

31. At Aberdeen, Mr James Affleck, writer in Stonehaven, to Miss May Robertson, only daughter of the Rev. William Robertson of that place. (See Deaths.)

Jan. 5. At Edinr. J. Fraser, Esq. younger of Farraline, advocate, to Miss Amelia Ann Ferguson, daughter of the deceased Neil Ferguson, Esq. of Pitcullo.

6. Mr William Syme, merchant in Auchterarder, to Miss Ann Carmichael, youngest daughter of the late Mr Peter Carmichael, factor to the Right Hon. Lord Breadalbane.

7. At Aberdeen, John Leith Ross, Esq. of Arnage, to Miss Elizabeth Young, eldest daughter of William Young, Esq. of Shettocksley.

—. Lieut.-Colonel Conway, late of the 53d regiment, to Miss Elizabeth M'Arthur, only daughter of John M'Arthur, Esq. of Portman square, London.

19. Mr Thomas Watson, merchant, to Miss Hannah Henderson, daughter of the late Mr Henderson, Enoch Bank.

20. Mr John Duncan, junior, merchant, Glasgow, to Miss Isabella Balfour, daughter of the Rev. Dr Balfour, one of the ministers of Glasgow.

20. At Edinburgh, Mr David Edmonstone, writer, Lauder, to Miss Ann Allan, of that place.

— At Ayr, Mr Samuel Watkinson, merchant, Liverpool, to Miss Agnes Logan, daughter of Mr William Logan, merchant, Ayr.

20. At London, John Pringle, Esq. of Oakdean, Sussex, to Miss Mary Ann Gordon, daughter of the late John Gordon, Esq. of Balmuir, writer to the signet.

—. Captain Graham Hammond, of the Royal Navy, only son of Sir Andrew Snap Hammond, Bart. to Miss Kimber, of Fowey.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 20. At Cradle Hall, near Inverness, Mrs Robertson, younger of Inches, a son.

Dec. 8. At Ochtertyre, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Murray, a daughter.

12. At Mamhead, in Devonshire, the Lady of the Hon. Robert Dundas of Melville M. P. a son.

20. At

Dec. 20. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Col. Robert Anstruther, Adjutant-General of Ireland, a son.

20. Mrs Peterkin of Grange, twins, a boy and girl.

27. At Musselburgh, Mrs Redmond, wife of Mr Redmond, Inspector of Military Hospitals, a daughter.

31. At Edinburgh, Mrs Law, wife of Mr James Law, surgeon, a daughter.

— The Lady of Viscount Anson, a daughter.

— At Dublin, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Macdonnel, Assistant Adjutant-General, a daughter.

Lately, at Tweedhill, Mrs Logan, younger of Edrom, a daughter.

1807. *Jan.* 1. Mrs Buchan of Auchmacoy, a son.

8. At Chatham, the Lady of Colonel Pringle, of the Coldstream guards, a daughter.

8. At Slains Castle, the Countess of Errol, a son.

10. At Knowle, near Tunbridge Wells, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Alex. Beatson, in the service of the Honourable the East India Company, a son.

13. The Lady of Captain John Macdonald, 6th Veteran Battalion, a son, who died a few hours after.

17. At Edinburgh, Mrs Johnston, wife of Mr Henry Johnston, surgeon, a daughter.

20. Mrs Boswell of Auchinleck, a son.

— At Port Seaton, the Lady of Captain John Lang, of the Argyllshire militia, a daughter.

— At Gask, Mrs Oliphant, a daughter.

— At Dublin, the Countess of Howth, a son.

— At Twickenham, Lady Elizabeth Cole, a son.

— The Lady of James Kinloch, Esq. of Brunswick square, a son.

— At Maxton, near Dover, the Right Hon. Lady Forbes, a son.

DEATHS.

April 12. At Agra, Lieut. Thos. Murray, of the Hon. East India Company's service, son of John Murray of Murrayshall, Esq.

June 1. On his passage from China, in the 26th year of his age, Mr John Paterson, surgeon of the Hon. the East India Company's ship Dorsetshire.

—. At Warren, in America, Gen. Knox. The cause of his death was his swallowing a sharp chickenbone, which perforated his bowels, and produced a mortification.

Sept. 10. At Tobago, James Finlay, Esq. youngest son of the late James Finlay, Esq. of Wallyford.

24. At Baltimore, in Maryland, Captain Houstoun Simpson, late of the Cumberland of Leith. The Cumberland foundered on her passage from Jamaica in the gale of the 22d August. Captain Simpson and eleven of the crew got into the boat, where they laboured four days without a morsel of provisions, and were luckily taken up by an American, who treated them with great humanity.

Oct. 3. At St Thomas's in the East, Jamaica, William Lumsden, Esq. aged 66.

In October last, at Arras in France, Mr Thomas Forster, of the North Shore, near Newcastle, ship-owner. He was driven on shore, in his vessel the Mary, on the coast of France, in December 1805, and detained prisoner till his death.

Nov. 10. At Kingston, Jamaica, Mrs Katherine Howard, daughter of the late James Drummond, Esq. of Keltie, Perthshire.

12. At Glasgow, Mr Robert Wilson, late manager of the Iron stone Mines at Banton.

16. At Edinburgh, Mr William Reid writer.

17. At Gifford, Mrs Colston, relict of Mr John Colston.

19. Mrs M'Millan, of Dalshangan.

19. Mrs Chrichton, sen. of Auchenskeoch.

20. At Calder House, the Hon. Alex. Sandilands, brother of Lord Torphichen.

22. At Midtown of Auchendrain, Maybole, Mrs Susan Hannah, wife of Mr Robert Bone.

23. At Tarvet Mill, near Cupar Fife, the Rev. Andrew Ireland, minister of the gospel at Moonzie, in the 61st year of his age.

23. At Roseneath, after a days illness, John and William, and, on Friday the 28th, Donald, the infant children of Robt. Campbell, Esq. Chamberlain of Roseneath.

23. At Arbroath, aged 28, after a long and painful illness, Mr Thomas Smith, accountant in the Bank of Scotland's Office, Haddington, son of Mr Thomas Smith, manufacturer, Arbroath.

24. At Edinburgh, Mr James Balfour, senior, writer to the signet.

24. At Glasgow, William Bogle, Esq. Postmaster for Glasgow, and Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the first regiment of volunteers.

24. At Wilton Manse, Mrs Jean Charters, widow of the late Mr James Hardie, of the Customs, Leith.

24. Thomas Riddell, Esq. of Besborough.

26. At Whitehill, George Ramsay Esq. of Whitehill.

26. Miss Polson Macintosh, daughter of George Macintosh, Esq. Glasgow.

At

Nov. 26. At Glasgow, Mr John Austin, merchant in that city.

29. At Chelmsford, after a long illness, Mrs Margaret Johnston, aged 40, wife of Capt. Johnston of the 4th or King's own regiment.

31. At Kelso, Pringle Hogarth, second son of David Hogarth, Esq. of Hilton.

— At Arbroath, James Johnston, Esq. late provost of that burgh.

— Lately, Mr George Muschet, musician in Edinburgh.

Dec. 1. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Chas. Murray, Esq. late his Majesty's Consul-Gen. in the Island of Madeira, and daughter of the late Robert Scott, Esq. of Crailing, Roxburgshire.

3. At Cairnmuir, William Lawson of Cairnmuir, Esq.

5. At his house at Clapton, Wm. Lownds, Esq.

6. Mr James Mackay, eldest son of Mr Alexander Mackay, publisher of the Belfast News Letter, aged 19.

6. At Gordon Lodge, the infant son of Brigadier-General Gordon of Pitlurg.

6. At Musselburgh, Miss Ann Smith, daughter of the Rev. Mr William Smith, minister of the English congregation there.

8. At Peterhead, Mr James Gordon, writer there.

9. Mrs Hamilton, wife of William Hamilton, Esq. of Lincoln-Inn-Fields.

9. Mr William Mitchell, accountant in the Bank of Scotland's branch at Dunfermline.

10. At Milton-house, Canongate, Gen. John Fletcher Campbell of Salton.

10. At Haughead, near Hamilton, Mrs Campbell, relict of the late Robert Campbell, Esq. of Downie.

10. At Newton upon-Ayr, Mr Robert Ralston, ship-builder.

13. At Edin. Mr Jas. Crawford, Deputy-Collector of Stamps, Edinburgh.

16. Oliver Thomson Esq. of Leckiebank.

16. At his house in Antigua Street, Edin. Mr Martin Jollie, late of the province of Georgia, North America.

17. At Edinburgh, Mrs Elliot, wife of Mr Cornelius Elliot, bookseller.

17. At Port-Patrick, Adam Gordon, Esq. Collector of the Customs there.

19. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Patrick Maxwell, minister of Kilbarchan.

19. At Leith, in the 18th year of her age, Miss Jess Laing daughter of Mr William Laing, much and justly regretted by her friends and acquaintances.

20. In the Isle of Man, George Steuart, Esq. of London, architect.

21. At Invernan, Helen Ann Stuart, the only daughter of the deceased Mr John P. Stuart, late merchant, Aberdeen.

22. At Glasgow, Mrs Elliot Haswell, wife of Mr Henry Hardie, merchant.

22. At Fortissot, William Meek of Fortissot, Esq.

23. At Whitecroft, in the county of Dumfries, after a few days illness, Robert Henderson of Cleugh-heads, Esq. in the 84th year of his age.

23. At Perth, Mrs Beatrix Mercer, daughter of the late Thomas Mercer, Esq. of Binhall, and wife of the Rev. Mr James Scott, minister of Perth.

23. At Ross, Herefordshire, Miss Isabella Campbell.

24. At Edinburgh, Mrs Eliz. Spence, relict of the late Mr George Webster, merchant, Dundee.

25. At Edinburgh, much regretted, Archibald M'Phune, Esq of Driep, captain in the Argyllshire militia.

25. Mr Alexander Hunt, son of the late Mr Alexander Hunt, merchant, Dunfermline. He was one of the unfortunate twelve who lost their lives in crossing the Conway ferry, in Wales. (See page 73.)

27. At Limekilns, county of Fife, Mr Thos. Cockburn, late wine-merchant there, aged 60.

27. At Ascog House, Bute, Miss Sarah M'Arthur, daughter of the deceased John M'Arthur of Milton, Esq.

28. At his seat at Goodwood, in Sussex, Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond in England, and of Lenox in Scotland, Knight of the Garter, Field Marshal of Great Britain, and Colonel of the Royal regiment of Horse-guards blue, in the 73d year of his age, being born Feb. 22. 1734. He married, April 1. 1757, Mary, eldest daughter and co heiress of the Earl of Aylesbury.—His Grace was of royal extraction, being descended from Charles Lenox, natural son of King Charles II. by Lady Louisa Rene de Penencourt, a French lady, who came to England with the Duchess of Orleans, the King's sister; and whom his Majesty not only created Duchess of Portsmouth, Countess of Farnham, and Baroness of Petersfield, in England, but prevailed on Louis XIV. to confer on her the title of Duchess of Aubigny in France. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his nephew, the Hon. Gen. Chas. Lenox, Representative for the county of Sussex.

29. At Leith, Mrs Ann Fischer, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Fischer, in the Hon. East India Company's service, and wife of Mr George Gordon, residing near Stirling.

30. At Shirgarton House, in Perthshire, John Harvie, Esq. of Shirgarton.

30. At Dunfermline, Robert Scotland Esq. of Middlebank.

31. At Arbroath, after a severe and lingering

gering illness, Mrs Burnet, daughter of the late Rev. Alexander Strachan, of Mains and Strathmartin,

Dec. 31. At the manse of Kilearnan, Rossshire, the Rev. Mr David Denoon, minister of that parish, most sincerely and very justly regretted.

Lately, in Skye, Mrs Jacobina Macdonald, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Alexander Macdonald, of Kingsburgh.

—. Mrs Lindsay, wife of Mr Lindsay, writer, Glasgow.

—. Mr John Turner, manufacturer, Glasgow.

—. At Chelsea, Col. John Robson, many years in the Hon. East India Company's service, and late Lieutenant-Governor of St Helena, aged 70.

—. At Antigua, Brigadier-General Crofton Vandeleur.

—. Miss Letitia Law, only daughter of the late George Law, Esq. of Landguard Fort.

—. Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart. many years one of the most distinguished Members of the East India Direction.

—. At Dromore House, Mrs Percy, Lady of the Lord Bishop of Dromore, aged 76.

—. John Laird, Esq. formerly Chief Surgeon and President of the Medical Board on the Bengal Establishment.

—. John Moffat, Esq. aged 77, one of the oldest Directors of the Sun Fire Assurance Office.

—. At Edinburgh, Miss Ann Plummer, daughter of the late Dr Andrew Plummer, of Middlestead, physician in Edinburgh.

.... At Chester, the Hon. Arabella Rawdon, heiress of the late Sir John Chesshyre, and aunt to the Earl of Moira.

... At London, Miss Ann Jemima Nicholson, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Nicholson.

.... At ditto, Edward Whitaker Gray, M.D. Senior of the Royal Society, and Keeper of the department of Natural History and Antiquities in the British Museum.

... James Beresford, the fifth remaining son of the late Right Hon. John Beresford. He was a midshipman on board the Phœnix, and while loosening the top-gallant sail in chace of a Spanish frigate, he was unfortunately shaken off the yard by a heavy sea that struck the ship.

1807. *Jan.* 1. At Nunholm, Mr John Tinning, farmer, aged 89.

1. At Leith, Mrs Ann Erskine, spouse of Mr James White, ship broker, Leith, and daughter of the late Captain James Erskine of Aberdeen.

.... At Glasgow, Mrs Stirling, relict of William Stirling Esq. merchant.

3. At Glasgow, John Robertson, Esq. merchant in that city.

3. At manse of Edinkillie, the Rev. Dav. Milne, minister of that parish, in the 65th year of his age.

3. At Norwich, Mrs Anguish, widow of the late Thomas Anguish, Esq. Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, and mother to the Duchess Dowager of Leeds.

4. Mrs Agnes Finlay, spouse of James Howe, Esq in Grange, near Kilmarnock.

4. At Kincardine Manse, Mrs Elizabeth Home, wife of the Rev. Christopher Tait, minister at Kincardine, and daughter of the late Rev. Mr Home, at Fogo.

5. At Fisherrow, Mr Peter Scott, late brewer there.

5. At his chambers in Staples Inn, London, Isaac Reed, Esq. eminently distinguished for his extensive knowledge of ancient English authors, and for his judicious and learned annotations on Shakespeare.

5. At Linlithgow, James Taylor, Esq. Sheriff-Substitute of that county.

6. Rebecca Saunders, spouse of Andrew Lee, West Salton, near Haddington.

6. At Glasgow, Mrs Buchanan, of Craigievarn, at an advanced age.

6. At Edinburgh, Mr Stewart Douglas, late of Salisbury, hat manufacturer.

7. At Edinburgh, Mr George Rennie, slater in Kirkcaldy, in the 58th year of his age.

7. At Leith Links, Mrs Mary Michie, wife of Alexander Michie, accountant in Edinburgh.

7. At Leith, Campbell Robertson, son of the Rev. Dr Robertson, a youth of very promising talents.

8. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Richard Somerville Hamilton, Lieutenant Royal Navy, second son of Lord Viscount Boyne.

8. At London, William Tennent, Esq. of Poole, Lanarkshire, and Stanmore, Middlesex.

8. At Dumfries, Thomas Boyd, youngest son of Mr Boyd, architect.

9. At Mossgiel, Ayrshire, on his way to Glasgow, John MacDonald, a man advanced in years. When putting on his great coat to set out on his journey, he dropped down and instantly expired.

10. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Jas. Moyse, many years one of the ministers of the Cowgate Episcopal chapel.

—. At Westerglen, parish of Newabbey, Mr William Stitt, farmer, aged 86.

—. At Sligo, Mrs Coapland, aged 121. She married a serjeant in the Royal Irish dragoons 80 years ago.

—. At Lambeth, Captain John Larmour, of the Royal Navy.

—. At Bath, Robert Gardiner, Esq.

—. At Dublin, John Allen, Esq. one of the

the oldest merchants in that city, and a Director of the Bank of Ireland since its first establishment.

—. At London, John Johnston, Esq. merchant, formerly of Morant Bay, Jamaica.

—. Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. He is succeeded in his title by his son, Captain of L'Achille.

Jan. 10. At Dublin, the Earl of Miltown, suddenly.

11. At Mossband, Mrs Isabella Mitchell, relict of Mr Robert Dickson, late of that place.

11. At Stonehaven, Charles Abercromby, Esq. of Bellfield.

12. At Sinton House, in the 18th year of his age, Allan Stewart, Esq. of Keil, ensign Argyllshire militia.

—. At his house, Blackheath, Robert Bell, Esq. aged 84.

12. At Southampton, Major-Gen. John Stewart, of the Royal Artillery.

12. Mrs Barbara Laird, spouse of Mr Alex. Smith, merchant in Grangemouth.

13. At Corstorphine, Mrs Mary Lauriston.

—. At Yetholm, Mrs Richardson, relict of Mr James Richardson, tenant in Kirkyetholm Mains.

13. At London, William Rickart Hepburn, of Rickarton, Esq. late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 31st foot.

13. At Greenock, James Malcolm, Esq. in the 80th year of his age.

13. At Paisley, Mrs Lockhart Alexander, spouse of Claud Neilson, Esq. of Ardarden.

—. At Bath, Arthur Acheson, Earl of Gosford, Viscount Gosford, of Market-hill, and Governor of Armagh.

16. At Stonehaven, of the small pox, aged 19 years, Mr James Affleck, writer there. (See Marriages.)

18. At Newhaven, Mrs Hannah Knox, spouse of Mr Andrew Hutchison.

—. Mrs Smith, wife of Mr Alexander Smith merchant in Grangemouth.

18. At Edin. Lieut. Col. Monypenny, of the 73d regiment.

19. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert M'Gachen, accountant of Excise.

— At Edinburgh, much and deservedly regretted, Mr John Stirling, printer in Edinburgh.

20. William Robertson, Esq. younger of Foveran, M. D.

—. At London, Jas. Simmons, Esq. M.P. for Canterbury.

21. At Edin. aged 17 years and 9 months, Wm. Burdett Hennel. medical student, only son of William Hennel; a youth of extraordinary talents.

Price of Stocks.

1807.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
Jan. 5.	210 11 ⅓	1½ 2 par	60½ ¼
12.	212 213	2½ ...	60½ 61
19.	213 215	2½ ...	60 59
26.	216 ½	3½ ...	60 59

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1807.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Jan. 2.	70 84	30 43	28 32	60 64
9.	70 83	28 39	22 31	48 62
16.	70 82	27 36	22 31	45 56
23.	70 84	24 30	22 28	45 60

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1807	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan. 2.	41 0	26 6	20 0	22 0
9.	41 6	27 0	21 0	22 0
16.	43 0	28 0	22 0	23 0
23.	42 0	27 0	22 0	22 0
30.	41 0	27 0	21 0	22 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1807.	Oatmeal.		Pease & Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
		d. d.		d. d.
Jan. 6.	280	17 16½	54	15 12
13.	270	17 16½	50	15 12
20.	250	17 16½	58	15 12
27.	300	17 16½	60	15 12

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr Skeffington's other Prologue, which, after being printed, was removed to give place to one of more immediate temporary interest, will appear in our next: also the conclusion of *T. M. C.*'s poem, which, but for the pressure of other materials, would also have been inserted.

A. M. M.'s notice will be attended to. *Mr S.*'s poems are received.

Kenmore
Comveir Tanlean
Brae of Balnasuim
Partbane
Achnarn
Lurglommen
Calelochan
Craig nubrig
Loch na Lat
Ben Lawers
Craggantuarn
Drumglass
Loch alarich
Ben Brack
Pitmackie
Craig Barth
Garrows
Glen
Milltown
Lurg
Leadow
Baldinkanard
Claggan
E. Tullich
W. Tullich
Stobfuar
Cruchanben
Edramucky
Mains
Finglen
Dalmore
Glen Shurrer
Meal beg
Meal beg
Killin
Lochan nabraechoallach
Achnarn
Meal beg
Datrieh
Stuck Chapel
Larich laura
Glen
Balichker
Boven Glen Lednock
Loch a muan
Renchonzie
Loch Turret
Glenmeg
Invergeldie
E. Finnatich
Glen Turret
Glen
Cam craig
Glenoch
Loch
Buttachan
Lurg
Balnaveid
Glenlarken
Derry
Dalveich
Portmore
Dunira
Glascorn
Balmuck
Lochearnhead
LOCH EARN
Arnthrockhan
E. Dundurn
Meral
Tomperren
Dalchonzie
Comrie
Achdow
Aviony
Meal Reamach
Kingshouse
Dalmunoch
Glentarf
Burlom Hill
Ruchil R.
Miger
Benvenich
Forest of Glenartny
Dalchruan
Achinnan
Culnacarnie

Kinloch
Dalmacnock
Blarnabaysh
TAY R.
Loch
of Low
N Kinerny
Clury
DUNKELD
Lethendy
Loch Heil
Meal Derig
Craig
Great Valley
Gallachar
Rybey
Pitteuch
Invar
Ornan
Hall
Little
Dunkeld
Rumbling Brig
TAY
Little
Firdle
Mucklehour
Loch Fender
Logannathy
Drumour
Caputh
River
Strath Braan
Dalpowie
C A N A L.
Turricks
Kinloch
Cappie
Dealuter
Loanmyan
Opnies
Cultsennie
Alvernells
Cargill
Annitrie
Rafferny
Airntully
Quech
Achmaddad
Garreon
Balnabruach
Letter
Auchtergaven
Drumhern
Loch of Monk
Shanks
Mondt
Gelly cairn
Newtown
Graigan
hunnard
Almond
Dunies
Milltown
Chapelhill
Monydie
Kepny's
Lethendy
Ardtully
Cambusmichael
Cairnbaddie
O.S.N. Colin
Ardgillan
Scone Lethendy
Sheriffstown
Redgorton
Pitcairn
Green
Scone
Balgarvie
E. Pendoch
W. Pendoch
Buchanty
Milchan
Up. Milchan
Gannochans
Foulford
Keiler
in Ruins
Methven
Moortown
Little
Monzie
Up. Cormaught
Blackruthven
Bridgend
Ashley
Fowlis W.
PERTH
Tippermuir
Lamberkens
Donald
Culmalindy
Braeden
CRIEFF
Williamstown
Rigs
Orchardnock
Grange
Buckage
Bellydene
H E A R N
Aberdalgie
Mailor
Westmoor
Craig
Mains
Clatty
Fort
Cairnies
Kir
RIVER
EARN
Forgandenny
Dunbarny
Ballock
Dalpatrick
Ardtully
Raith
Trinity Gask
Gask
Fortevoit
Muthill
Earn
Dalvrach
Mill
Innerpeffray
Torrene
Cary
Aberargy
Nimket
Strathie

Sketch of
the
TAY & LOCH EARN
CANAL
and Adjoining Country

Engraved for the Scots Mag.ne
Pub.d by A. Constable & Co.y 2. March 1807.
R. Scott Sculp.r

Scale of British Statute Miles.

Furlongs 1 2 3 4 5 6

TAY R.
Loch of Lowes
DUNKELD
Little Dunkeld
Dalmarnock
Blarnabuyack
Loch Heil
Meal Derg
Loch Finder
Craig Vallich
Gallachar
Pitteuch
Logannachie
Drumour
Rybeg
Inver Cram Ball
Strath Braan
Glen Turrichs
Kinloch Ammtrie
Capeldrae
Craigvinean
Queich
Achnafauld
Garrean
Rossierne
Loanmorgan
Latter
Drumhorn
Loch of Monkie
Monkie
Shanks
Auchtergaven
Airntully
Dalpowrie
Caputh
River
Tay
CANAL
Lintscamie
Stevenston
Cargill
E. Hatton
Kinloch
Rosemount
Coupar grange
Lethendy
Chuny
N. Kinnerny
Meikle Lehom
Kettick
COUPARANGUS
Kettins
Denhead
Airdlor
Ilia R.
Babrkome
Strelitz
Kinvechty
Mickle Whitefield
Redstone
Kinnessie
Collace
Lochtown
Cambusmichael
Cairnbaddie
C.S. N. Colin
Ardgillan
Scone Lethendy
Monydie
Redgorton
Pitcairn Green
Sherriffstown
Scone
Balgarvie
Balbegie
Montagy
Pitmiddle
Balledgarno
Longforgan
DUNDEE
Blacknes
Baltindean
inchture
Pewgavie
Horn Grange
Rait
Kilspindy
Baltrody
Burdy
Errol
Madoes
Lernie
Mains of Errol
Newburgh
Abernethy
Fary Abercargy
TAY RIVER
GOWRIE
Moortown
Bridgend
PERTH
Tippermuir
Lamberkens
Brawden
Orchardnock
Grange
Aberdalgie
Mailor
Cultmalindy
Williamstown
Rogie
Monzievaird
CRIEFF
Buckiage
Ballycloney
Westmeir
Craig
Mains
Clathy
Dalpatrick
Arduno
Keith
Trinity Gask
Gask
Cairnies
Kair
EARN RIVER
Forgandenny
Dunbarny
Fortevian
Innerpeffray
Torrene
Muthill
Earn R.
Ayrkell
Dalvrach
Mill
Strathie
Glen Almond
Gilly cairn
Comrichan
Newtown
Craigan Dunnard
Cramach Craig
Dunies
Kepney
Aitherick's
Millhouse
Chapelhill
Almond R.
Cairnie
Tullichan
Up.r Tullichan
Keiller
Up.r Fernaught
Buchanty
Comachans
Foutford
Methven
Monzie
Ashley
Fowlis W.r
Pendald
Littleton
Tarrit
L.
T R A
T H E A R N
CANAL

SCO

Edinbu

With a Map of th

Register of the Wea
High Water at *Leith*
An Account of the
from *Perth* to *Loch*
Query respecting, a
Knox's History, .
Supplement to the A
Writers, ...
Account of the Ass
Duke of *Hamilton* in
Present State of *Silesi*
cription of *Breslau*
The Censor, No. II.
Account of Early *Sc*
Romances, ...
View of Manners and
ty at the *Cape of G*
Abstract of New Acts
Account of the Life
of *Dr Macknight*, .

SCOTTISH R
A Tour thro' some of
Orkney and *Shetland*
Neill, A. M. . . . .

New Works published
Scottish Literary Intel
Literary Intelligence,
Foreign, ...
Celestial Phenomena f
Memoirs of the Prog
factures, Chemistry
the Fine Arts, . . .
POET
Napoleon Et L'Echo,
A *Satyre*, relating to p
1638-39, with Notes
—Part II. . . . . .

Sketch of
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R. Scott sculp.r

Scale of British Statute Miles.

Furlongs 1 2 3 4 5 6

Kinloch
Rosemount
Cupar grange
Lethendy
Clunie
Denhead
Airdlair
COUPARANGUS
Kettins
Kethick
Caputh
River
Mickletoun
Cargill
Airntully
Kinnochtry
Lochtown
Lyltestown
Collace
Cairnbaddie
Ardgillan
Scone
Balbegie
Pitmiddle
Ballindean
Inchture
DUNDEE
Blacknes
Longforgan
Rait
Pawgavie
Kilspindy
Aberdalgie
Forgandenny
Dumbarny
Newburgh
Abernethy
Errol
Madoes
Bridgend
PERTH
TAY RIVER
GOWRIE